How to Translate a
Latin Sentence

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An Aid for Reading Caesar

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ORDER OF TRANSLATION

[1]

[1] As soon as you reach the VERB [or end of clause], read the clause a second time in Latin, looking carefully for and translating [in the English order], the following words [or phrases]:

[A] **Conjunction** [or Conj. supplied after et, etc.] **or Relative; or Interrogative:** [if any]: Underline it.

[1] **Nominative Subject:** with Nom. Adjectives or Genitives, etc. [if any].

Nominative Participles: [if any]: with their preceding Accus. objects; ablat., dat., etc. See 20

Ablative Participles: [if any] with their Ablat. nouns, etc. 24

[2] **Verb:** Tell-*Tense, Mood, Voice and Deponent* [and if Participle-case and number, also]. [Think what Principal Parts and Conjugation].

Has [A]-*Conjunction, Relative or Interrogative preceded*
or [1] *Nominative Subject* [or Nom. Part.] or [Ablat. Part.] *preceded?*
or [1] Is Subject **"he, it, they", etc., in verb ending?**

If Subjunctive: See 26.

[3] **Accusative Object:** with Accus. Adjectives or Genitives, etc. [if any]. or

[3] **Predicate Nominative** [with *est, sunt, erat, erunt, fuerunt*, etc.]: Noun or Adjective.

[3 or 4] **Infinitive Object** with [4 or 5] its preceding Accus. Object, etc. See 33.

[3 or 4] **Accusative Participles** [with preceding Accus. Object, if any]. See 34.

[5] **Ablatives:** ["by, with, because of; in-on-at, in-respect-to; from: supply "being", etc,]

[5] **Datives:** "to, for; for the purpose of [or "as"]; for the benefit or injury of, etc.

[5] **Prepositional Phrases, Adverbs** [in Latin order].

Substantive or Adverbial Clauses [if not already translated.]

[2]
NOUNS OR ADJECTIVES:

Principal Parts:	Nom. Sing.:	Gen. Sing.	Gender:	Nom. Plur.
Adjectives:	bonus	boni	Masc.	boni
	bonae	bonae	Fem.	bonae
	bonum	boni	Neut.	bona
	3rd Declension: Adj.: All i-stems except comparatives.			
	omnis	omnis	Masc. or Fem.	omnes [ablat. sing.-i]
	omne	omnis	Neut.	omnia
Nouns:	silva	silvae	Fem.	silvae, etc.
	tempus	temporis	Neut.	tempora, etc.

[3]
NOUN ENDINGS:
1st---Declension:

Fem. **silva,-ae,-ae,-am-long-a: silvae, -arum, -is, -as, -is.** [Fem. except names of men, "nauta, agricola," etc.]

-ae [silvae]: Genitive or Dative Singular or Nominative Plural. "of, for"; or "to, for-noun; or noun as subject plural."

Towns [Romae]: Locative like Gen.]: "at-in."

Long-a: [silva]-Ablat. sing. only: "by-with-because of, etc."

Long-is: [silvis]-Ablat, or Dat. Plur. [Beware 3rd Declen.-Accus. Plur.]

2nd Declension:

      Masculine: **hortus, -i, -o, -um, -o: horti, -orum, -is, -os, -is.**

      Neuter: **pilum, -i, -o, -um, -o: pila, -orum, -is, -a, -is.**

    Nom. and Accus. Neuter are alike [-um, -a].

      -i [viri]: Genitive Singular or Nominative Plural: *"of, for-noun* or *subject plural."*
          Towns, domi: Locative: "at, in".

          Rarely, Dative Sing. of nine adjectives [unus, [uni]: alius, alter ; ullus, nullus; solus, totus; uter, neuter; also ille, is [ei], ipse, qui [cui].

      Short-a: [pila] Nom. or Accus.-Plur. Neuter [Beware 1st Declen.-a: Nom. Sing.] "as subject or object"; or "that-the-Accus. noun" [as subject of Indirect Statement Infin.]

          Long-ius: [unius] Gen. Sing.-Of nine adjectives [unus; alius, alter; ullus, nullus; solus, totus; uter, neuter; also ille [illius] is [eius], hic [huius], ipse [ipsius, short ius,] qui [cuius.]

          -e: [amice or mi fili [for mee filie] Vocative Sing. Other Vocatives are like Ablat. [Beware 3rd Declen. -e; Ablative Sing,. etc.]

          -0: [pilo]: Ablative or Dat. Sing.

          Nom. [Beware 3rd Declen. -o; Nom. Sing. [multitudo, legio, -nis.]

          -um: [pilum]: Neuter Nom. or Accus. Sing.: [but if masc.] Accus. Sing. only.

3rd Declension:

      Masc. or Fem.: **dux, ducis, -i, -em, -e: duces, -um, -ibus, -es, -ibus.**

      I-stems: ignis, -is, -i, -em, -e or i: ignes, -ium, -ibus, -is [or es], -ibus.

      Neuter I-stems: mare, maris, -i, -e, -i: maria, -ium, -ibus, maria, -ibus.

      Nom. and Accus. Neuter are alike.

      Short-is: Gen. Sing. or sometimes Nom. Sing. [collis] also.

      Long-is: Accus. Plur. only: [of i-stem nouns]: [Beware 2nd. Declen. Ablat. or Dat. Plur.]

      Long-es or -a: Nom. or Accus. Plur.; or Nom. Sing. [nubes].

      -i: [Dat. Sing. or sometimes Ablat. Sing. [if i-stems; always if i-stem neuter.]

      -e: Ablat. Sing. or if neuter [mare], Nom. or Accus. Sing. but not Ablat. [-i].

      -um, -ium: Gen. Plur. [Beware 2nd Declen. -um; Nom. or Accus. Sing.]

4th Declension:

      Masc.: **lacus, -long-us, -ui [u], -um, -u: lacus [long -us], lacuum, -ibus, -long-us, -ibus.**

      Neut.: **cornu, long-us, -u, u, -u: cornua, -uum, -ibus, cornua, -ibus.**

      Long-us: Gen. Sing. or Nom. or Accus. Plur.: "of, for; or subject or object plur.; or "that-the-noun."

      Long-u: If Neuter: [Cornu] Nominative or Accus. Sing. or Ablat. or Dative Sing.

          If Masc.: Ablative Sing. [or in poetry Dat. Sing., also.]

      -ui: Dative Singular.

      -uum: Genitive Plural.

5th Declension:

      Fem.: **res, rei, rei, rem, re [long-e]: res, rerum, rebus, res, rebus.**

      -ei: [rei] Genitive or Dative Sing. "of, for; or to, for."

      Long-es: [res] Nom. or Accus. Plur.; or Nom. Sing. [as in 3rd Declen.]

VERBS---Principal Parts.

[4]

1st Conjugation, -are: 2nd Conjugation, -eo, -ere [long-e]: 3rd Conjugation -ere [short-e], changing to -i in the Pres. Indic.: 4th Conjugation -ire.

Pres. Indicative: 1st-a: 2nd-e: 3rd-i [unt]: 4th-i [iunt.]

Principal Parts: *amo, amare, amavi, amatus: utor, uti, usus sum,* if Deponent.

First Principal Part: Present Indicative Active: "*He loves, uses, etc.*"
    If Passive [-or, utor]: Present Indic. of Deponent Verb with active meaning.

Second Principal Part: -re: Present Infinitive Active: *If Passive* [-ri or -i [if 3rd conjugation] Deponent Verb.
    "*to-verb*": or [2] "*that-Accus.* [or "*he, it, they*]-*was, were-verb-ing.*"
    -re-t, re-nt: Imperfect Subjunctive Active [formed by adding -m-s-t to the Pres. Infin.] Note: *esse-t, posse-t, velle-t, nolle-t, malle-t,*
        "*Like Past Indic.-verb-ed*"; or [2] "*might, would, should-verb.*
    -ri [or -i [if 3rd Conj.]: Present Infinitive Passive.
        "*to be-verb*" or [2] "*that-Accus.* [or "*he, it, they*]" *-was, were being-verb-ed*".
    -i [*if added to 2nd principal part*]: Present Infin. Pass. of 3rd Conj. [See above.]
        [*if added to 4th principal part*]: Perfect Participle Passive. [-ti-si.]

Third Principal Part: Perfect Indicative Active: "*Has, have verb-ed.*" [Pres. Perf.]
    or [2] "*verb-ed*" [Perf. Past Absolute.] Note: amasti [for amavisti]; nosti for novisti: audit [for audivit]; iit [for ivit]: -vi of the Perf. is often dropped before s or r.

Fourth Principal Part: -tus, a, um: Perfect Passive Participle: What case and number?
        -ti, -si: Perfect Passive Participle: Nom. Plur. only. [Not Gen. Sing.]
    If Nominative: "*having* [*been*]-*verb.* If Deponent, omit "*been*".
    If Ablative: "*having-verb-ablat. noun:* or [2] "*when, since-Ablat. noun -had been-verb or was-were-vb.*
    If Accusative: "*Accus. noun* [or "*this, those*"] *-who, which-had been-verb or-when, since-he, they-had been-vb.:* or *was, were-vb.*

        or [2] "*that-Accus. noun* [or "*he, it, they*"]-*had been-verb:* or *was, were-verb-ed.*" [*Supply esse.*]
    or rarely   "*to have been-verb*": if depends on "*seem,* [videtur] is said, thought, etc. [Complimentary Infin. in Nom. Case]

Principal Parts in the Passive: [moror, morari, moratus sum: utor, uti, usus sum [3rd Conj.]
    Deponent Verbs with active meaning: Note: Deponent Verbs have *all four participles*, both active and passive; and *three Infinitives*-Pres. Pass.; Perf. Pass.; and Fut. Active [-urus esse]. Note: *revertor, reverti* [infin.], *reverti* [Perf. Act.], *reversus sum* [return].

First two principal parts in Active and third principal part in Passive: [audeo,] audere, ausus sum -"*dare*"]: *Semi-deponent verb*: Pres. Imperf. and Fut. are *Active*; Perfect, Pluperf. and Fut. Perf. are *Passive* in form but *with active* meanings. Semi-deponents are audeo, audere, ausus [sum], -"*dare*": fido, fidere, fisus sum, *trust*: gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, *rejoice*: soleo, solere, solitus [e *accustomed.*

Principal Parts in the Active but with passive meanings: possum-*am able:* selec-am accustomed constat-"*is evident or agreed,*" etc.

VERB ENDINGS

-at, -ant [**if 1st Conjugation**]: **Pres. Indic. Active:** -atur, -antur: Pres. Indic. Pass.
[**if 2nd, 3rd, 4th "**] **Pres. Subj. Active:** Translate [1] *like Pres. Indic.*: or [2] *"may, would, should verb"* [if used in ut, ne, mittit-qui, quo-comparative [facilior, facilius] Purpose Clauses: or [2] si [if], nisi [unless] Clauses, etc.]

also-am [**3rd and 4th**]: Besides being *Pres. Subjunc.* may also be *Fut. Indic. Act.*: *"I shall."*

-ar [**3rd and 4th**]: *Pres. Subjunc. Pass.* or *Fut. Indic. Pass,* *"I shall be-verb."*

-et, -ent [**if 1st Conjug.**]: **Pres. Subjunc.** Translate [1] *like Pres. Indic.*; or [2] *"may, would, should-verb* [if used in *ut, ne, mittit-qui, quo-comparative-Purpose Clause*; or [2] *si* [if], *nisi* [unless] Clause, etc.

[**if 2nd Conjug.**]: **Pres. Indic. Active:** -etur, entur: Pres. Indic. Pass.

[**if 3rd Conjug.**]: **Fut. Indic. Active:** *"will-verb:* [*volet*: Fut. of volo; *nolet, malet*-Fut.: but *volle-t, nollet, mallet*-Imperf. Subjunc.]

esset: Imperf. Subjunc. or sum: **posset** of possum: *velle-t* of volo: *nolle-t* of nolo: *mallet* of malo: *ferret*, of fero, [3rd Conjugation,] etc.

The Future of the third and fourth conjugations has no "-bo-bis"; but is like the Pres. of the second conjugation, having -am, -es, -et [2nd *moneo-es-et*: 3rd, *regam-es-et*.]

-it, -unt, -iunt: if added to the 1st Principal Part: **Present Indic. Active:** [But *"sit, sint"* Pres. Subjunc. of sum: *possit* of possum; *velit* of volo.]

if added to the 3rd principal part: Perfect Indic. Active. [1] *"has, have-verb* [Pres. Perf.] ; [2] *verb-ed* [Perf.; Past Absolute.]

-i [**-ri**] added to 1st principal part: **Pres. Infinitive Pass.** See Infinitives.

added to 3rd principal part: [-ti, -si]: **Perf. Pass. Participle, Nom. Plur.** See Participles.

sit, sint, Pres. Subjunc. of sum: *"is, are, or may be"*: **Possit** of possum: *"can or may be able"*: *velit* of volo; *"is willing, or may be willing"*: *nolit* of nolo: *malit* of malo: *erit, erunt,* Fut. Indic. of sum: *"will, shall be"* or *"there, it will or shall be."*

-tus, a, um sit, sint: Perf. Subjunc. Pass.: [1] *"has, have been verb"* or [2] *"may have been-verb"*; *"would, should have been-verb."*

-bit, -bunt: Fut. Indic. Active: [**1st and 2nd Conjug.**] *"will or shall verb"* [erit, erunt-Fut. of sum.]

-bat, -bant: Imperfect Indicative Active: *"was, were verb-ing"*: **-batur, -bantur:** Imperfect Indic. Pass.: *"was, were being-verb-ed."*

-erat, -erant: Pluperf. Indic. Active: *"had-verb"* [but erat, used alone, is Imperf. Indic. of irregular verb sum: *"was, were"'*; or *"it or there-was, were"*; [used with *Predicate Nominative* instead of Accusative Object:] *poterat*-Imperf. Indic. of possum, *"was, were able,* but *potuerat*-Pluperf. Indic. Active, *"had been able."*

amatus erat: Pluperf. Indic. Pass. *"had been-verb-ed."*

-erit, -erint [1] **Perfect Subjunc. Active:** "Translate [1] *like Perf. Indic. "has, have-verb-ed or verb-ed"*: or [2] *"may have, should, would have verb-ed"* [if used in a Purpose Clause-*"ut, ne, mittit-qui: quo-comparative*: [2] *si* [if], *nisi* [unless] clause, etc.]

[2] **Future Perfect Indic. Active:** *"shall, will have-verb-ed."*

amati erunt: Fut. Perf. Indic. Pass.: *"will have been-verb-ed"*: but **amati sunt,** Perf. Indic. Pass. [1] *"have been-verb-ed"* or [2] *"was, were-verb-ed."*

erit, erunt, used alone: Future Indic. of sum: *"shall or will be-verb"* or *"it. or there-will be"*: used with Pred. Nom. instead of Accus. Object.

Poterit: Fut. Indic. of possum: *"will be able: potuerit:* Perfect Subjunc. or Fut. Perf. Indic. of possum; *fuerit-* of sum.

-erunt: Perf. Indic. Active: *"has, have verb-ed"*: [but *erunt* used alone-Fut. Indic. of sum: *"shall or will be"*, used with Pred. Nom.]

-ere: Present Infinitive Active.

-ere, -t, ere-nt: Imperfect Subjunctive Act. [*formed from Pres. Infin. Act.* [2nd Prin. part.-re]: Translate [1] *like Past Indicative "-verb ed"*; or [2] *"might, would, should-verb"* [if used in Purpose Clause ut, ne, mittit qui, -quo-comparative; [2] si [if], nisi [unless] clause, etc.']

INFINITIVES

-re: Present Infinitive Active: [esse, posse, velle, nolle, malle, ferre, irregular verbs.]
  [1] *"to-verb:* [2]*"that-Accus. [or* "he, it, they"]*-was, were verb-ing* [rarely *"should-vb.*]"
    Rarely: -re [for-ris] 2nd person singular passive: *"you are, were, will be-verb-ed*; amaris [or-amare]: amabaris or bare; amaberis-or-bere.
    Rarely: -re [amare]: 2nd person singular Imperative Passive: *"Be verb-ed"* [like Pres. Infin. Act.].
      -mini [amamini]: 2nd person plural Imperative Passive: *"Be verb-ed"* [like Pres. Indic.]

Posse: [1] *"to be able"*: [2] *"that-Accus. [or* "he, it, they"]*-was, were able"*: [3] rarely *"would, will be able "*[with Future meaning since possum has no Fut. Infin.]

-ri [ama---ri]: Present Infinitive Passive [contracted in 3rd Conjugation to-i.]
    [1] *"to be-verb-ed"*: or [2] *that-Accus. [or* "he, it, they"]*-was, were being verb-ed.* [3] rarely *"should be-verb-ed."*

-i-added to 1st Prin. Part [pres. stem]: duc-i: Present Infinitive Passive of 3rd Conjugation: See-ri-above.

-i-added to 4th Principal Part [amati, reversi]: Perfect Passive Participle: *"having [been]-verb-ed."*

-isse [amavisse]: Perfect Infinitive Active: [1] *"to have-verb"*: or [2] *"that-Accus. or* "he, it, they"*-had, has-verb-ed."*

isset: Pluperfect Subjunctive Active: *"had-verb* or [2] *might have, would, should have-verb."*

-tus, a, um esse: Perfect Infinitive Passive: [1] *"to have been-verb"*: [2] *"that-Accus. [or* "he, it, they"]*-had or has been-verb-ed."*

-tus, a, um esset: Pluperf. Subjunc. Pass.: [1] *"had been verb-ed"*, or [2] *"might have been been-verb-ed."*

-turus, a, um esse: [amaturus esse]: Future Infinitive Active: [1] *that Accus. [or* "he, it, they"] *would or will-verb,* or [2] rarely *"to be going to-verb"*: [if depends on videor-*seem: dicitur, is said, thought, etc.*

fore ut-subjunctive passive: or

futurum esse ut-subjunctive: Passive: Replaces **Future Infinitive Passive.** *"would or will be-verb-*[literally *"that the result [-um-it] would or will be that-subject"].*

-tum iri [amatum iri]: Rare Future Passive Infinitive: *"would or will be-verb"* or *"to be going to be-verb"* [Supine in-um with impersonal Pass. Infinitive-iri].

-ndum, a, um esse: Passive Periphrastic Infin. [usually in Indirect Statement].
    that-Accus. [if any], or [*"it-um, he, they"*]*-must be-vb., ought to be-vb.: had, has to be-vb. by-Dat.* [of Agent]-if any.

with seem [videntur], is said, is thought, etc.
    "to have to be-vb.: to be necessary to be-vb.:" Complimentary Infin. in Nom. case.

PARTICIPLES [and Perfect Passives Formed with Participles.]
-tus, a, um [4th Prin. Part.]: Perfect Passive Part.   What case and number?

If Nominative: *"having [been] verb."*   *If Deponent,* omit *"been".*

If Ablative: *"having verb-ablative noun"* or [2] *"when, since-ablat. noun--had been or was, were-vb."*

If Accusative: *"Accus. noun [or "this those"]-who, which-had been or was were-verb-ed.*
or when, since-he, they-had been-verb."
[2] *"that-Accus. [or "he, it, they"]-had been-verb; or was, were-verb-ed."*   [Perf. Infin. with esse supplied]
or   rarely *"to have been-verb,"* if depends on *seem* [videor], *is said, thought, etc.*   [Perf. Infin. in Nom. case]

-ti, -si [amati, reversi]: Perfect Part. Pass. Nom. Plur.   [Rarely used as Genitive Singular.]

-tus, a, um esse: Perfect Infinitive Pass.: [1] *"to have been-verb";* or [2] *"that-Accus.* [or *"he, it, they"]-had been-verb.*
-tus, a, um esse-t, essen-t: Pluperfect Subjunc. Pass. [but esset used alone is imperfect Subjunc. of irregular verb sum.]
Translate [1] like Indic. -*"had been-verb";* or [2] *"might have been, would, should have been-verb":* [if used in ut, ne, mittit-qui, quo-comparative-Purpose Clause or [2] si, [if], nisi [unless] clause, etc.]

-tus, a, um est, sunt: Perfect Indic. Pass.: -tus est-*"has been;* tus sunt-*"have been verb;* [Pres. Perf.]; [2] *"was, were-verb-ed"* [Perf. Past Absolute.]
-est, sunt [used alone]: Pres. Indic. of irregular verb sum: *"is, are* or *"it, there is, are";*
-tus, a, um sit, sint: Perfect Subjunc. Pass.: [but *sit, sint* used alone is Pres. Subjunc. of sum]; *possit* [of possum.]
Translate [1] *like indicative "has or have been-verb";* or [2] *"may have been; would should have been-verb"* [if used in ut, ne, mittit-qui, quo-with comparative Purpose Clause or
[2] si [if], nisi [unless] clause, etc.]

-tus, a, um erat, erant: Pluperfect Subjunc. Pass.: *"had been-verb."*
-tus, a, um erit, erunt: Fut.Perf. Indic. Pass.: *"will or shall have been-verb."*

-turus, a, um: Fut. Infin. Active with esse understood, usually in Indirect State't.
"that-Accus. [or *"he, it, they"]-would or will-verb"* or rarely [2] *"to be going to-verb";*
[3] very rarely [without esse understood]: Fut. Active Part.; *"about to-vb."*
-turus, a, um esse: Future Infinitive Active in Indirect Statement: *would or will-vb.*
[1] *"that-Accus.* [or *"he, it, they]- would or will-vb.";* or rarely -*"to be going to-vb."* [with *"seem, is said, thought, etc."*]
-turus, a, um est sunt: Active Periphrastic Conjugation [Pres. Indic.] *"is going to-vb; intends to, is about to, is likely to-vb."*

[8]

˒ns, ntis [-ing]: Pres. Part. Active: What case and number? *"Verb-ing."*

    Masc. or Fem.: amans, amantis, -i -em -e: amantes -ium -ibus -is [es]-ibus.

    Neuter: amans, amantis, -i, amans, -te: amantia -ium -ibus -ia -ibus.

            Note: iens, euntis, etc.,-*"going."*

˒ndus, a, um [without est sunt]: **Gerundive** [Adjective] or **Gerund** [verbal noun];
    What case and number?

Accus. Gerundive or Gerund [*not following* **ad**]: Pass. Periphrastic Infin. in Indirect
    Statement.

        "that-Accus. [-um; it] -must be, had to be, ought to be-vb.-by-Dat. of Agt.
        [2] rarely *"to be necessary to be-vb: "to have to be-vb."*[after *"seems", is said, is
        thought, etc.*]

Accus. Gerundive or Gerund [following **ad**]:

        ad: *"for the purpose of-verb-ing-Accus. Object* [if any]."

If Dat., Gen., or Abl.: *"of or for; to or for; by, with, etc., -verb-ing-Accus. Object* [if any]."

Gerundive or Verbal Adjective, *if it modifies a noun:* **Gerund** [or Verbal Noun] *if it
    does not modify a noun* and used only in Singular-Gen., Dat., Accus., Ablat.;
    [Nom. Sing.-amare-Infin.]

Rarely Gerundive is used as an Adjective, *"to-be-verb";* or *"verb-able."*

-ndus, a, um est sunt: Passive Periphrastic Conjugation: [Pres. Indic.]: *"ought
    to be, must be-vb.; has or had to be-vb.; is to be-vb.; was to be-vb."*-by-Dat. of
    Agent.

-ndum, am, um esse: Pres. Infin. of the Passive Periphrastic.   See Infin. 6.

[9]

RARELY USED VERB FORMS

-turum, am, um fuisse: amaturum fuisse: [1] *"would have-verb"* [if the si [if] clause
    has Pluperfect Subjunctive.] [2] *"would -verb"* [if the si [if] clause has Im-
    perf. Subjunctive.] [Indirect Statement Infinitive representing the main
    clause of a Contrary to Fact Condition in Pres., [Imperf.] or Past [Pluperf.]
    time.]

futurum fuisse ut-passive subjunctive: [1] *"would have been verb"* [if the si [if]
    clause has Pluperf. Subjunc.]: or [2] *"would be-verb"* [if the si [if] clause has
    Imperf. Subjunc.] [Indirect Statement Infinitive, representing the main
    clause [Passive] of a Contrary to Fact Condition in Present [Imperf.Subjunct.]
    or Past [Pluperf.] Time.

Verb stem, ama, mone– [or present infinitive dropping the-re]: **Present Imperative
    Active:** *"love, advise, etc.,"* [except *"dic, duc, fac, fer"*].

-te: ama-te, mone-te; regi-te, capi-te, and i-te: Present Imper. Active [plural]:
    "love, advise, etc."

-to, -to, amato: Rare Fut. Imper. Active: *"Thou or he shall-verb."*

-tor: Rare Fut. Imperative Pass.: *"Thou or he shalt be-verb-ed."*

-tote: Rare Fut. Imper. Active [plural]: *"You shall-vb."*

-nto [amanto]: Rare Fut. Imperative Active [plural]: *"They shall-vb."*

-ntor [amantor]: Rare Fut. Imper. Pass. [plural]: *"They shall be-vb."*

fore or futurum esse: Future Active Infinitive of sum: *"would or will be."*

foret, forent: Imperfect Subjunctive of sum: *"was or were"* or *"might, would,
    should verb."*   [like esset].

amatus foret: Pluperfect Subjunc. Pass.: *"had been-vb."* or [2] *"might, would,
    should have been."*

Verbs with peculiar meanings: cognosco, *learn,* but **cognovi** [perf.] *know:* **facio,** *make, do,* but its passive is fio, fieri, factus sum **is made, become.** The compounds of facio [conficio[have a regular passive [conficior,confici,confectus sum]; except *satisfacio,benefacio:* Passive satisfio, fieri, factus sum: **coepi, coepisse, coeptus sum** has no Pres. and is Perf. **-began:** with passive infinitive, *coeptus sum,* has an active meaning "began": **odi, memini** though Perf. tenses, have present meanings: **hate, remember: ii** stands for ivi: **i-erat** for iverat, **isse** for ivisse: **video, see,** but videor, **seem or is-**seen: videtur, [1] **he seems;** [2] **is seen or** [3] **it seems best** [impersonal]: **do, dare, dedi, datus, give** but compounds of do [**condo,-dere-didi-ditus**] mean *"put"* like pono: **Intransitive Verbs** [permitting no Accus. Object] when used in the passive, are impersonal [it] verbs: ventum est,"it is come" or "they came"; **contendo,** [1] **hasten** with Infin.; [2] **struggle** with infinitive or ut, ne, **constituo** [1] decide; [2] establish: **instituo,** begin, establish.

Some verbs have active forms, but meanings which seem to be passive: **soleo,** *is accustomed;* **pateo,** *is open,* etc.

[10]

In reading at sight: To get the meaning of unknown words:[1]Translate the word *by its English derivative* or [if a compound word] by the *English derivative from one of its parts,* or [2] *separate a compound word into its component parts* and try the meaning of each of these parts [if known]; [half a word if often better than the whole word]; or put together the meaning of both parts. Or [3] If a verb, give the principal parts and translate the verb by the *English derivative from the Perfect Participle Passive* [4th Prin. Part]; or [4] *Read the word as "blank"* ["Caesar-blank-ed-the men"] and try to guess what the word ought to mean from what precedes and follows. [5] *Don't fail to translate the whole clause.* You cannot get the meanings of doubtful words by themselves but only through their relation to what precedes and follows. [6] Omit adjectives, adverbs or prepositional phrases, if doubtful. They are not particularly important. **Notice the CASES, the MOOD and TENSES.**

To get the meaning of Clauses: If you cannot get the meaning of each Outer Clause as it comes in Latin, go on to the next clause and try to see what that means, and then the next clause, etc. Often the main clause at the very end of the sentence will make clear the doubtful meaning of preceding clauses. Translate the entire sentence, clause by clause, as well as you can, again and again, until its meaning finally flashes across your mind.

First, find out exactly what the Roman said; keep the literal translation in the second readings, if it is good English; but if the literal translation is awkward English, then translate the idea, instead of the Latin words, into good English.

[11]   **DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES**

1st.:   **silva, -ae, -ae, -am, -long-a:**   **-ae-arum, -is, -as, -is.** [Romae] –locat.

2nd.   **hortus, -i, -o, -um, -o:**   **-i, -orum, -is, -os, -is** [Marce].

       pilum, -i, -o, -um, -o: **-a, -orum, -is, -a, -is** [Neuter].

3rd.:   **dux, ducis, -i, -em, -e** [i] :   **-es, -um** [-ium], **-ibus, -es** [-is], **-ibus,**

       mare, maris, -i, -e, -i: **maria, -ium, -ibus, -ia, -ibus** [Neuter.]

       maior, maioris, maiori, etc. [Masc. or Fem.]: **maius, maioris, -ori, maius,** etc. [Neuter].

       iens, euntis, eunti, etc., [going] Masc. or Fem.]: **iens, euntis, -nti, iens, etc.** [Neuter.]

4th: **lacus, long-us, -ui** [u]**, -um, -u:**   **-long-us, uum, -ibus, long -us, -ibus**

       cornu, long-us, -u, -u, -u: **-ua, -uum, -ibus, -ua, -ibus.**

5th.:   **res, rei, rei, rem, re:**   **res, rerum, rebus, res, rebus.**

Translate Clauses, Ablative Absolutes [sometimes Infinitive Clauses when preceded by a "mental or sense action verb" or by "He or they said" supplied], **one after another as they come, omitting only Inner Clauses within other Clauses,** [separating preceding Conjunc.,Relative or Interrog.;or a preceding Nom. Subj., or Nom. Participle, from the verb which belongs with it]. After you have translated each outer clause, then go back and translate the inner clauses which you omitted in the first reading; and finally read the whole sentence again, putting in the dependent or inner clauses where they will make good English.

How to Translate Each Clause:
      As you read toward the verb [2] [or end of the clause]:
            Tell Case or Cases [Think what Nom. and Genit. and Declen. of each noun is.]
            or Mood and Tense [Think what Principal Parts and Conjugation.]
            or Part of Speech [If a Conjunction, Preposition or Adverb.]
      Not translating [but merely telling case of [3] Accusative Objects [with their adjectives and genitives]; [4] Infinitive Object Clauses [unless preceded by a "mental or sense action" verb]; [5] Accusative Participles—Object Clauses; [6] Ablative Phrases or Dative Phrases with their Adjectives or Genitives]; [7] Prepositions with their object phrases [Adject. or Gen. before the Preposition often modifies the noun following the prep.]; [8] Adverbs [long-e;–ter].

      Translating [and as you read the Latin] looking intently for
      [A] **Conjunction** [if any]: **or Conjunction supplied** after et, sed, neque [neither-nor; and -not[, aut, etc. Tell all its possible, common meanings with Subjunctive or Indicative. [See 14]

      Relative [if any]: qui, quae, quod: cuius, cui [who, which, whose, whom, etc. [with noun it modifies [if any]. **15**

      Interrogative [if any]: quis, quid [who, which, what, whom, whose]: with noun it modifies [if any]. **16**

      Always asking: **Does this Conj. [Rel. or Interr.] introduce an Outer Clause** [not separating a preceding Conj. [Rel. or Interr.]; or a Nom. Subject or Nominative Participle; from its verb.
            Or does this Conj. [Rel. or Interr.] introduce an Inner [second or enclosed] Clause [to be read in Latin, enclosed in brackets, but not translated.]
            If an Outer Clause: Put a parenthesis before the Conj. [Rel. or Interr.]; read the Clause, translating its Nom. Subject, Nom. Participle or Ablat. Participle, and *looking intently for possible Inner [or second] Clause*, introduced by a second Conj. [Rel. or Interr.], *till you find the verb of the Outer Clause* [to be followed by a closed parenthesis]. Note: If there is an Inner Clause within the Outer Clause, the first verb belongs with the Inner Clause and the second verb with the Outer Clause.
            If an Inner [enclosed or second Clause]: Read the Inner Clause in Latin, [*but do not translate it.*] looking intently for a possible second inner Clause within it, introduced by another Conjunction [Rel. or Interr.], *till you find the verb of the original Inner Clause.* Inclose Inner Clause in brackets.

[1] **Nominative Subject** [with its Adjective or Genitive **25**] Beware Nominatives in
  -do, -go, -tio, -io, -o, -e [mare]: **-tas, -as, -os, -is** [short-is], if 3rd Declen. **19**
  or **Nominative Participles** [–ti, –tus: –ntes, –ns], with its preceding Accus. ob-
    ject [if any] or Ablat., Dat., Prep. Phrase, etc.   **20-23**
    Nom. Perf. Pass. [4th Prin. Part]: *"having* [been]-: **Pres.** [-ns; ntes] *-ing."*
  or **Ablative Participle** [–ta, –to, –tis:]–nte, –ntibus]: Ablative Absolute with its
    preceding Ablat. Noun or enclosed Ablat. Dat. Prep. phrases] **24**
    Perf. Pass. *"having"*-vb.-abl. noun.]
    or "when–he, they-had–vb.–noun" [often replacing the English Nom.Perf
    Active Participle, lacking in Latin except in Deponent verbs].
[2] **Verb:** *Repeat the translation of the preceding Conj. Rel. or Interr.* [if any]   **26-30**
             and of *Nom. Subject, Nom. Part., or Ablat. Part.* [if any]
             or "he, it [-um, it], they," in the verb.
    Translate Subjunctive like indicative except in [1] ut, ne, mittit-qui, quo-compara-
    tive Purpose Clauses; [2] si, [if]; nisi [unless] etc. – *may, might, should, would -[have]
    -vb.* **27**
    Then looking back for and translating:
[3] **Accusative Object** [if any]—with Adject. or Gen.: or [2] *"that [the]-Accus. noun:* or
    [3] *"for, to"* -or [4] other case as English Object: or Accusative Part. [See below.]or
    Predicate Nominative: [Noun: or Adjective *agreeing with the subject*].
      [with *est, sunt, erat, erit, fuit,* etc.: *videntur* [seem]: *fit* [be come]: *cert*
      formed]: and many *passive verbs.*]
    SE: [1] *himself or themselves* [as Obj.] [2] that-he, they [3] sometimes Ablat. case.
    Eum, Eos, [*hunc, hos; illum, illos*]: "him or them" or [2] "that-he, they":
    Id, ea: "this, these [things]; "that-this or these."
    Suum, Suos: *"his or their own":* **Eius** *"his"* [of him]: **Eorum**– "their" [of them.] **31**
[3] or [4] **Infinitive Object:** [Act. Pres.]: *"to-vb. or that-*accus. [he, it, they] *-was, were-*
    vb-ing; [or rarely *"should-vb."*] **Perf.** *had-vb;.* **Fut.** *would-vb.;*
    Pass. Pres. *"to be-vb."* or *"that-*accus. [he, it, they] *-was being-vb-ed"*;
    Perf. Pass. [1] *"to have been-vb.";* [2] *"had been-vb-ed."*   **33**
[3] or [4] **Accusative Participle:** Perf. Pass. Part.   **34**
    [1] *Accus.* [or this, those]-who, which-had been-vb. [or when, since, -vb-ed.]
    [2] If depends on mental action verb with no Infin or second Accus. Part. following
        "that-Accus. [or he, it, they] *-had been -ib.* [esse]."
    [3] If depends on a mental action verb with Infinitive or Second Accus. Part,
    following: *that-*accus. [or he, it, they]-*having been-vb.[-was, were; had; would, etc.-vb.*]
Accus. Gerundive [ndum, am, um.] [not following ad]:   **35**
    "that-Accus. [-um, it] -must be, had to be, ought to be-vb. -by Dat. [of Agent.]"
Accus. Gerundive [following ad]:
    ad: *for the purpose of-- verb-ing---Accus. noun* [if any.]
Pres. Active Part. Accus.: [ntem, ns, ntis], "Accus .noun [or this, those"] -who, -were,
    verb-ing [or "while -he, -they -was, were verb-ing."]
Ablatives: [1] by, with, because of; in-on-at, in-respect to, from, with two Ablats.,
    supply "being"; *with a comparative* [-ior, -ius], "than [or by]."   **36**
Datives: to, for, for-the-purpose-of, [or as]; for-the benefit or injury of; *with est,* "be-
    longs-to", or "Dat. -has, had-Nom.   **37**
Prepositional Phrases [with the Adjective or Genitive which precedes the preposition
    modifying the noun following the prep.] **38**
Adverbs [long-e;-ter:"-ly"]
Substantive Object Clauses or Adverbial Clauses.

MEANING OF CONJUNCTIONS

[13]

[A] **Conjunction** [if any]: **or Conjunction supplied** after *et, sed, neque* [neither-nor; and -not,]aut, etc. Tell all its possible common meanings with Subjunctive or Indicative.

> **Always asking: Does this Conj. [Rel. or Interr.] introduce an Outer Clause** [not separating a preceding Conj. [Rel. or Interr.]; or a Nom. Subject or Nominative Participle; from its verb.
>
> > **Or does this Conj. [Rel. or Interr.] introduce an Inner [second or enclosed] Clause** [to be read in Latin, enclosed in brackets, but not translated.]

For summary of Reasons for Moods and Tenses, see 40-42.

A few more of the more difficult conjunctions are:

[14]

Cum: *Is cum followed by Ablat. or used with subjunctive or indicative?*
> *Followed by Ablat.:* *"with"*, usually.
> *With Indicative:* **When** [*dating the time of main vb.*]: whenever.
> > **Cum primum: as soon as**

> *With Subjunct.: Imperf. or Pluperf.:* **When, since, although**-Subjunc. like Ind.
> > When [*describing the circumstances.*]
> > *Pres. or Perf.:* **Since, although.** [Subjunc. like Indic.]

Dum: *Is dum used with the Pres. Indic.: or a Past or Fut. Indic.: or with Subjunctive?*
> *Indic. Pres.,* **while:** *Past or Fut.,* **as long as.**
> *Subjunctive.,* **until**-Subjunct. like Indic. or *"should."*[purpose or expectation.]

Donec: *Is donec used with Indicative or Subjunctive?*
> *Indic.* [1] **as long as:** [2] **until** [perfect tense only.] [actual fact]
> *Subjunc.,* **until**-subjunctive like Indic or *"should."* [purpose or expectation].

Ubi: *where, when, etc.* [Rel. or Interr. Adverb] **Ibi,** *there.*

Postquam: *After* with Perf. Indic. translated *"had".*

Priusquam [prius-quam: ante-quam]: *Before*-subjunctive like Indic. or *"should, could"* *Indicative* of actual fact: *Subjunctive* [1] of expected act-*should*: [2] of act expected but *prevented-could.*

Quamquam: [1] *and yet;* [2] *although:* Indicative.

Quam: [1] *feminine antecedent*-**which or whom;**
> [2] *After period or semicolon:* **this**-noun [if any] or *"the"*-noun-"which or whom."
> [3] *preceded by a comparative:* [altior, altius]: **than.**
> [4] *followed by a superlative* [altissimus, a, um]: **as-adject.-as possible.**
> [5] **tam-quam: so-as**
> [6] *Followed by an Adject.:* **How-**Adjective.

Quam diu: *as long as:* or *"how long"*: **Quam primum:** *as soon as possible.*

Qua: [1] **Where** [Rel. Adverb]: [2] **by, with, because of-which-**[Rel. Pro. or Adject. in Ablat.]

Quin: [1] *not doubt*-that-subjunct. like Indic.
> [2] *not hinder, prevent, hold*-from-verb-ing; or verb·ing.
> [3] who or which-not: [Subjunc. like Indic.]
> [4] so as not to-vb.
> [5] *object or refuse*-to-vb., etc.

Quominus: *hinder, prevent*-from-verb-ing: or "verb-ing."
    [2] *object or refuse*-to-vb.
Quod: [1] the thing-which.
    [2] *After period or semicolon,* "*this thing*" or "*the thing which,*" [as subject or object.]
    [3] **because.**
        Indicative, if writer's own reason: Subjunctive, if reason of someone other than the writer or speaker.
    [4] **the fact that.**
    [5] **What noun.**
Quo: [1] **Is quo followed by a comparative?**
    With a comparative: [1] **in order that-the more;** Subjunc. translated "may, might, should."
                [2] **so that the more**-subjunc. translated like Indic.
    Without a comparative: [1] **whither** [Interr. Adv.].
                    [2] **into which** [Rel. Adverb].
                    [3] **by-with-because of which**-[like any Rel. Ablat. pronoun.]
Eo: *thither.*   **Eodem:** *to the same place.*

[15]

[A] RELATIVES: qui, quae, quod: cuius, cui: qui, quae, quae: who, which.
    Translate: *Relative -with noun it modifies* [if any]: See reason for mood, 55.

Qui: *who, which*-with noun it modifies, if any.
    [2] **After period or semicolon:** qui means "*this or these*"; rarely, **the man-who; those-who.**
    [3] **With mittit, etc.** [mittit qui]-"*in order that -he or they*-subjunctive translated "*should, etc.*"; or "*in order to-vb.*" Rel. Purpose Clause, depending on antecedent.
    [4] **Sunt qui, erant qui:** *There are* [were] *some who*-Subjunc. translated like Indicative of same tense. [Characteristic clause.]
    [5] **Is qui** *Indicative:* "the man who, he who": *Subjunctive:* "the man to-vb., such a one as to-vb." [Characteristic clause.]
    [6] Rarely **what-noun:** Interrogative Adjective: For mood, see Interr. 56.
Quem, quos: *whom, which* [-noun Rel. modifies, if any.]
    [2] **After period or semicolon:** "*this or these*; or "*the man-whom; those-whom.*"
Cuius, quorum: *whose*-[noun Rel. modifies, if any]: or "*noun-of whom, of which*"; or "*of which-noun.*"
Cui: *to or for whom or which*-[noun Rel. modifies [if any].
Quae: [1] [*the things*]-*which* [as Subj. or Object].
    [2] **After period or semicolon:** "*these things,*" or "*the things-which.*"
    [3] **What or which-noun** Interr. modifies, if any: Interr. Adject. spelled like the relative: For mood, see Interr. 56
Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque: whoever, whichever, whatever. For mood, see 55- 11.
Quisquis, quicquid or quidquid: quacquo: whoever, whichever, whatever. For Mood see 55-11.
For Reasons for Mood and Tense with Relative, see 44 or 55.

[16]
[A] **INTERROGATIVES**: *Interr. Pronoun*: **quis, quid: cuius cui: qui, quae, quae.**
<div align="right"> *Interr. Adject.*:   **qui, quae, quod, etc., like Relative.**</div>

Translate: *Interr.-with noun it modifies* [if any]: if subjunctive, translate like indicative.
Quis: *who*: **quid,** *what*-[as Subj. or Object].
<div align="center">[2] rarely "why".</div>
Cuius, quorum: *whose*-noun it modifies; or *of what-noun*; *of which-noun?*
Cui: *to or for whom*: or *to or for what-noun.*
Quem, quos: *whom* or [2] *what-noun* [as object.]
Uter, utra, utrum: *which* [*of two*]; or *what-noun.*
Utrum: *whether*, often untranslated in a direct question.
Quo: *whither*: **quo modo,** *how*: **quem ad modum,** *how.*
Qua re: qua de causa: quem ob rem, cur: *why?* [2] *"for this reason, therefore."*
-ne, num, utrum-an, annon, necne: *whether---or, or not?*
For ubi, unde, quo, quando, [Interr. Adverbs]: **quantus, qualis, quot, quotiens,
si:** see Conjunctions, 14 or 42
Note: **haud scio an: nescio an:** *"probably"*: **nescio quis:** *someone*: **nescio quo
modo; nescio quo pacto:** *somehow*: **nescio quando:** *at some time.*
Si quis: *if any-noun*; *or if anyone*; *or whoever*: **si quid:** *if any*-noun; *or if anthing*; *or
whatever.*
Ne quis: *in order that-no one*: **ne quid:** *in order that-nothing.*
After si, nisi, ne, num-quis and quid mean any or anyone or anything.
For Reasons for Mood and Tense with Interrogative, see 45, 56 or 57.
[17]
**An Indirect Question may often be best translated by an English abstract
noun. Quid differat,** *the difference,* **quae causae sit,** *the cause,* **quantum sit
periculum,** *the extent of the danger,* **unde bellum ortum sit,** *the origin of the war,*
quo in loco res sit, *the position of affairs,* **quot sint hostes,** *the number of the
enemy,* **etc.**

HOW TO TRANSLATE A LATIN SENTENCE:---Longer Form.

[18]
    As soon as you reach the VERB [or end of clause], read the clause a second time in Latin, looking carefully for and translating [in the English order], the following words [or phrases]:

[A] **Conjunction** [if any]: **or Conjunction supplied after** *et, sed, neque* [neither-nor; and -not], *aut*, etc. *Tell all its possible, common meanings with Subjunctive or Indicative.* See [14].

Relative [if any]: *qui, quae, quod: cuius, cui* [who, which, whose, whom, etc.., *[with noun it modifies* [if any]. See [16].

Interrogative [if any]: *quis, quid* [who, which, what, whom, whose]: *with noun it modifies* [if any]. See [15].

Always asking: Does this Conj. [Rel. or Interr.] introduce an Outer Clause [not separating a preceding Conj. [Rel. or Interr.]; or a Nom. Subject or Nom. Participle; from its verb.

        Or does this Conj. [Rel. or Interr.] introduce an Inner [second or enclosed] Clause [to be read in Latin, enclosed in brackets, but not translated.]

[19]
[1] Nominative Subject [with its Adjective or Genitive]: Beware Nominatives in **-do, -go, -tio, -io, -o, -e** [mare]: **-tas, -as, os, -is** [short-is], if 3rd Declen.
If a noun may be *both Nom and Gen.,* etc., [-i, -ae, -is, -us] or
                both Nom. and Accus. [-um, -a, -es, -us, -u]
    First *try noun as subject* unless [1] a noun which can be *Nom. only,* precedes or follows:
    [2] *Names of tribes* [Galli] are Nom. Plur. only [but Populi Romani is Gen. only]; or
    [3] unless *verb* is *singular* while the possible-subject-*noun* is *plural* [or verb-plural and noun-singular]: or
    [4] unless possible-Nom.-noun does not make a sensible subject, while "*he, it, they,*" [or second possible-Nom.-noun] does make a sensible subject.
    Adjectives: genitives [of, for]; appositives [as].
    -ior, -ius, -ioris, [altior, altius]: "more, too." [comparative]
    -issimus, a, um, [altissimus]: "most, very." [superlative]
    Adjectives: [*when not obviously* modifying a preceding or following noun.]
        [1] *Adjective-"man or thing"* [men or things], according to gender:
        If Nom. or Accus., modifying a subject or object; or as predicate adjective with esse:
        [2] *"That-adjective-man or thing, etc."* [as subject of Indirect Statement Infinitive.]
        [3] *and if neuter sing. accus., also as adverb* [facile ,*easily*; facilius, *more easily*; facillime, *most easily*: totum, *wholly*; multum, *much*; plus, *more*; plurimum, *most*; potius, *rather*.]
Suus, sua, suum: *his or their* [men or things], depending on whether the subject is Sing. or Plur.
    Adjectives [though modifying a noun] are often best translated as if adverbs [-ly].
        Example: Laetus venit: "*He came gladly.*"

[20]
Participles Nominative: For reason for moods and tenses, see [48, 51].
Perfect Passive: -tus, a, um: -ti, -tae, -ta, [sometimes-sus, a, um, etc.]
        Without est, sunt, erat, esse, etc. [For *-um, a*: see also Part. Accus.]
        Nom. noun [if any] or [*"this man, this, these"*]-*having been-vb.* preceding Ablat.
                                    Dat. etc.
        If Deponent   *having-vb.* preceding Ablat. Dat. [if any.]
        with est sunt, erat, etc.:
            [1] *-has, have been-vb.-ed* [Perf. Indic.]: or *-had been-vb.* [Pluperf. Indic.]
            [2] *-is, are-vb.-ed* [Participle used as a Predicate Adjective.]
    With "seems [videtur], is said, is thought, etc."
        "to have been-vb-ed" [or if deponent, *"to have-vb-ed"*]with esse omitted.
    Really the *Perf. Infin. Pass.* with *esse omitted*, uses as *complimentary Infinitive*
      [always nominative case].
    [1] *Ratus,* thinking; *solitus,* being accustomed, *veritus,* fearing; *arbitratus,* thinking;
      fisus, trusting; *ausus,* daring; *secutus,* following; are used where in English
      we use a Present Participle.
      Nom. Noun, or *"this man, this, these"*-*verb-ing*-preceding object [if any].
    [2] **with est, sunt, erat, etc.** [est divisa]: Rarely *"is, are, was-vb-ed."*
      The *Perf. Part. Pass.* is sometimes used as a *Predicate Adjective* with est
      though it looks as if the form were Perf. Indic. Pass.
Present Active: -ns, -ns: -ntes, -ntia:
        Nom. noun [or *"this [man], this, these*-[while]-*verb-ing*-preceding Object [if
        any], etc.

[21]
Future Active: -turus, a, um est, sunt, etc.   51, 52.
        Nom. noun [or *"he, it, they"*] *-is, are; was, were-going to-vb.* preceding object
        "-intends to-vb.: is likely to-vb.: is about to-vb."
        [For *-um, -a*: see also Fart. Accus. 34]. Active Periphrastic Conjugation.
    With "seems [videtur], is said, is thought, etc."
    "to be going to-vb., to be about to, to intend to-vb."
    Esse omitted. Really the Present Infinitive of the *Active Periphrastic*
    Conjugation with *esse omitted*, used as *complimentary infinitive* [always
    Nom. case.]
    If subjunctive:
    [**-turus sit, sint:** *"may be going to-vb."*
    [**-turus esset, essent:** *"might be going to-vb."*]

[22]   **Futurus** [future], **venturus:** *about to come* [Future Part. Act. used as Attribu-
      tive Adjective.]
    Noun *-about to-vb.*: or Noun-*who, which-would or will-vb.*; *is, was likely to-vb.*
    Future Participle Active used as an Attributive Adjective.
    Not in Cicero: *"in order to-vb.: intending to-vb."*: Fut. Part. expressing *Purpose*
    or Intention.

[23]
Gerundive Nominative- -ndus, a, um est sunt, etc. 53,
    For *-ndum, -nda* without est, sunt or with esse, see Gerundive Accus. below.
  Gerundive [unless Genitive]: For *-i* [or Gen.] See B below. **35.**
    A-[1] subject [*-um-it*]-*has, have, had to be-vb.*: *must be-vb*: *ought to be-vb.*-by *Dat.*
    [of Agent]-*sibi,* by him or them; *ei* by him; *eis,* by them.
    or in better English,

[2] Dat. [as if Nom.] or *"he, they"*-sibi]-has, have, had to-vb.—Nom. [as if Accus. Object], etc. Passive Periphrastic Conjugation.

[3] *"verb-able* -noun Gerundive modifies: [*ferenda, bear-able*] or noun-*"to be-vb.ed."* Future Part. Pass. used as an Attributive Adjective.

B-i [if Genitive]: -of-verb-ing-noun Gen. modifies [if any.]   [Gerundive].
-orum: -accusative noun [if any.]   Gerund].
                                        -if no noun   [Gerund].
causa---*"for the sake of-verb-ing-noun Gen. modifies* [if any.]"
-i: if nominative, translate as above.   **-A.**

With "seems [videtur], is said, is thought, etc."
"to have to be-vb.ed"; *"to be necessary to be-verb-ed."*
Esse omitted. Really the *Pres. Infin.* of the *Passive Periphrastic* Conuga-tion with *esse omitted*, used as a *Complimentary Infinitive* [always nomina ve.

If subjunctive: -ndus, sit, sint:
-ndus sit, sint: *may have to be-vb.-ed: may be necessary to be-vb.-ed.*
-ndus esset, essent: *might have to be-vb.-ed: might be necessary to be-vb.-ed.*

[24]
Ablative Participle: [*-ta, -to, -tis:*]-*nte, -ntibus*]: Ablative Absolute with its preceding Ablat. Noun or enclosed Ablat. Dat. Prep. phrases, often replacing the English Nom. Perf. Active Participle, lacking in Latin except in Deponent Verbs.] 49.
[1] ablative noun-having been-verb [or in good English,---
[2] *"having-verb-ablative noun*-enclosed Ablat. Dat. etc. [if any];
[3] *"when* [since, although, if]--*he, they-had-vb.--Ablat. noun:* or
[4] *"by, with, without* [non]-*verb-ing--Ablat. noun,* etc.

Present Active: [*-nte, -ntibus*] usually Ablat. Absolute. 49.
[1] *Ablat. noun-verb-ing* or
[2] *"while, as, etc.-Ablat. noun-was, were-verb-ing."*

[25] **Genitives: 59.**
[1] *of, for-noun* [translated following the noun it modifies].
[2] *Romae, Corinthi, domi-"at, in-noun"* [*Locative case* spelled in singular, like 2nd Declen. Genitive.]

Eius-: [1] *his* [not referring to subject] ; [2] *of this* [man or thing]; or *of him.*

Eorum: [1] *their* [not referring to subject; [2] *of these* [men or things]; or *of them.*

Huius, horum: same as *eius, eorum.*

Cuius, quorum: *whose-noun Gen. modifies*; [2] *noun-of whom, of which*; [3] *of which-noun.*

Genitives: when used with verbs or adjectives.
[1] with est, sunt, esse: "It belongs to-: is the part of-:" [2] used as English object] of [1] remember, forget, remind; [2] potior [get session of] [3] impersonal ["it"] verbs [paenitet, miseret] [4] interest, refert [it concerns] [5] pity [6] accuse, condemn, acquit [gen of charge or penalty] [7] estimate, value [tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, etc.] indefinite [value].
[2] *used with Adjectives:* desirous [of], conscious of, or ignorant of, skilled or un-skilled [in], mindful or unmindful of, sharing in [particeps] or without a share in [expers]: full or destitute of [inops], ruling over [potens] or weak in, guilty or innocent of; participles in-ns, -ntis: Objective Genitive.
[b] like, unlike, equal or unequal, opposite, near [proprius], common [to] [commu-nis] Subjective Genitive.

Reason for Genitive Case: [1] *Noun is*; [2] *Case and Number*; [3] *Meaning* [-]; [4] *Used as* [See 59]; [5] *depending on or modifying* [-] [another noun or a verb or an Adject.]

[26]

[2] Verb: For reason for tense, see **40**: for mood, see **42.**

> *Repeat the translation of the preceding Conj. Rel. or Interr.* [if any]
> and of *Nom. Subject, Nom. Part., or Ablat. Part.* [if any]
> or *"he, it [-um, it], they,"* in the verb.
> *Est, sunt, erat, etc., often means "It is or there-is, are, was, were, etc."*

If subjunctive: *Translate Subjunctive like Indicative* unless used in

> [1] **Purpose clauses: ut, ne,** not preceded by *"so, such"*; [b] **quo [with compara-tive]** [not preceded by *"so, such"*; [c] **mittit, etc.,-qui** [*in order that-he, they-may, might, should-verb.*
>
> [2] **si** [if], **nisi** [unless]-*should, would, were, had-vb.*
>
> [3] **Priusquam, antequam** [before]-*like Indic.* or *"should, could, vb."* **dum** [until]-*like Indic. or should.*
>
> [4] **No Latin Conjunction.** See **27-c.**
>
> [5] **Questions with a question mark:** *"Should-subject-vb.;* or *Is, was-subject-to-verb?*

> > [2]   *If Subjunctive in any of the five clauses above:*
> >
> > **Pres.**   **"may, would, should-vb.":** [primary-incompleted].
> >   si [if-subject-should-vb.   [See **64**].
> >
> > **Perf.**   **"may, would, should-have-verb":** [primary-completed].
> >   si [if-subject-should-have-vb.   See **64**].
> >
> > **Imperf.** **"might, would, should-verb"**:   Secondary-Incompleted
> >   si [if-subject-were-verb-ing
> >   [or] should-would-vb.   See **64**].
> >
> > **Pluperf. "might, would, should, have-vb.":** Secondary-Completed
> >   si [if] subject-had-verb.
> >   or should have, would have-vb.   [See **64**].

[27]

> > [3]   *If subjunctive used without a conjunction; or with "et, sed, atque, neque, aut,*
> [A] Do you need to supply *"et"* and same conjunction as in preceding clause [if any]; or
> [B]   Supply *"that"*   after   [1] say, think, or   [2] after order, persuade, ask, de-mand, etc., [indirect command] or [3] wish [volo], decide, licet, oportet, etc.,   [*"that [subject] should, would"*-verb.]
>   Substantive clause of purpose.

[C] Subjunctive used in a main clause [without a conjunction].

> > **Pres.**   *"Let-subject [or "us"]-verb*: ne, not [Hortatory Subjunctive].
> >   *"Let-subject [or "him, them"]-verb*: ne, not [Jussive   "   ]
> >   "May [subject] verb "[Optative]"; ne.   [rarely, utinam].
> >   "I, you [one]-should, would, may-vb.   [Potential]; non.
> >   Cave, cave ne-*"take care that-not*: also Fac [ne]: *See to it that-not.*
> >   Rarely **ne**: *Don't-verb* [2nd person] Subjunc. in a Prohibition.
> >   Rarely *Granted that-*Concessive Subjunctive.
> >
> > **Imperf.** "I wish-[subj.]-were-vb. [Optative; contrary to fact wish] ne
> >   [utinam]
> >   Wish contrary to fact in present time.
> >   "I, you [one]-should, would have [said, thought, wished, etc.;
> >   [potential]: non
> >
> > **Pluperf.** "I wish [subj.] had-vb. [Optative] ne; [utinam].
> >   Wish contrary to fact in past time.
> >
> > **Perf.**   [1] ne-"Don't-vb. [Prohibition] [2] Granted that-[Pres. or Perf.]
> >   Concessive]

[28]
Indicative: Unusual meanings of tenses.
    Present [1] *often best translated as past time*: **Historical Present:** Takes either
                primary or secondary sequence.
    Rarely [2] *iam, iam diu, iam dudum-pres. tense*: Translated as if Perfect: *"have
                now for a long time."*
          [3] *"tries to-vb, starts to-vb.*: Conative Pres.
  Imperf.: [1] *"kept-verb-ing*: used to-vb.; would-vb.*: Repeated Action.
          [2] *iam, iam diu, iam dudum-Imperf*: Translated as if Pluperf. *"had now
                for a long time."*
          [3] *tried to-vb.*; Conative Imperf.
  Perf: *"have, has [Pres. Perf.* because action begun in the past but not completed till
      the present.]
          [2] *verb-ed [Perfect Past Absolute* or Historical Perfect.]

[29]
Meaning of Prefixes: amb-am-circum-about, around, **com-con-**"together, forci-
      bly, completely", **de-**down, utterly, **dis-, di-**apart, away, utterly, **e-, ex-**out,
      in- [*with adjective*], not, un-; [*with verbs*] in, against, together, **inter-**, between, together,
      intro-, within, **ob-, obs-oc-**, toward, to meet, against, **per-**through, thorough-
      ly, very, **praeter-**, beside, past, **prae-**, before, **pro-, prod-, por-,** forth, before,
      re-, red-, back again, **reto,** back, **se-, sed-**apart, **sub-subs-**under, somewhat,
      super-, supra, over, upon, **trans, -tra-**across, **ve-**not, without: **-sco,** begin-
      to **-to, -ito, tito, -so,** kept- **esso,** eagerly, earnestly.

[30]
Reason for Mood: [1] Verb is; [2] *tense-mood-voice* [and if Part., case and number also];
    [3] *introduced by* [-]; [4] *meaning* [-]; [5] *depending on* [-] [usually on main verb];
    [5] *used in* [for kind of clause, See [43].
Reason for tense of Subjunctive or Dependent Indicative:
    [1] Verb is; [2] *tense*; [3] depending on the *Secondary [past]*: or *Primary [Pres. or;
    Fut.]*-leading verb; [3] denoting action [A] *Incomplete* [Pres. or Imperf.]-*at the
    time of* the leading verb; or [B] *Completed* [Perf. or Pluperf.]-*before* the leading
    verb [or See [40].

[31]
Accusative Object [with modifiers] or Predicate Accus.] [with esse] III or IV or;
              V. **61.**
    [or Dative, Ablative, Genitive, etc., used as English Object.
            See Abl. Dat. below, [or Gen. See **25** above].
    or Accusatives, as adverbs: [1] **for,** during; [2] **to** ; [3] like an adverb. [-ly.]
    or Predicate Nominative [or adj.] used with sum, est, videor, [seem], inform,
      [certiorem facere] become, [fio] etc., and many passive verbs.
    Participles Accusative: See below **34.**

    [1] *annum, diem, noctem, tempus,—"for, during-noun"* [duration of time.]
    [2] *mille, milia, pedes, passus—"for-noun"*   [extent of space.]
    [3] *Romam, [towns, small islands], domum, rus—"to-noun"* [Place to which.]
    [4] *multum, plurimum [much, most]: quid [why],* etc., Adverbial Accus.

[32]
If two Accus. Nouns: 62.
>   [1] Usually the *first Accus.* is *subject* and the *second Accus.* is *object* of an Infinitive
>   or the reverse [*second Accus.* is *subject* and the *first* is *object*];   or
>   [2] *Second Accus.* in *apposition* with the *first* [-*as*-]: or
>   [3] One Accus. is *Direct Object* and the Second Accus. is a *Predicate Accus.* [in ap-
>   position.]
>   "They chose the man [Accus.]-to be-king" [*Predicate Accus.*]: Used with name,
>   choose, appoint, make, render, regard, esteem, show, elect, offer, etc.
>   [4] or One Accus. is *Direct Object* and the second Accus. is a *Secondary Object* [not in
>   apposition.]
>   Ex.:—Flumen exercitum tra-duxit:—"*They led the army across the river*"; [2]
>   "*They asked him* [Accus.]-*for grain* [*Secondary Accus.*]: Used [1] *with verbs com-
>   pounded with trans.*; [2] with "*ask* [rogo, interrogo, oro], *demand* [flagito, posco,
>   reposco] *teach*, [doceo], *conceal* [celo].   The passive of these verbs may retain one
>   of the objects.

Se, sese: "*himself or themselves*" [as object] [*Direct reflexive* when referring to the subject
of the *verb in the same clause*: *Indirect reflexive* when used *in a dependent clause*
to *refer to the subject of the main clause* [*ipsum, ipsos* are also used to make the mean-
ing clearer than se.]
>   [2] "*that-he, they*"-as subject of Indirect Statement Infinitive;
>   [3] Rarely ablative: "*himself or themselves*-[*being*]-*Ablat. noun or Adject.*
>   or *When* [since, although, if]-*he, they-was, were*--*Ablat. noun or Adject.*: or
>   "*by, with, without* [non], etc.*"

Eum, Eos, [*hunc, hos*; *illum, illos*]: "*him or them*" or [2] "*that-he, they*":
>   **Id, ea:** "*this, these* [things]; "*that-this or these.*"
>   **Suum, Suos:** "*his or their own*": **Eius** "*his*" [of him]: **Eorum-** "*their*" [of   them].

Reason for Accusative Case: Think first of the meaning: [1] *Noun* is;]2[*case and*
number; [3] *meaning* [-]; [4] *used as* [See [61]; [5] *of or depending on* [-verb or preposi-
tion:]

[33]
III or IV Infinitives: [*duci*: Pres. Infin. Pass.-3rd Conjugation.]   **46, 47.**
>   **Present:** Active-**re:** Passive-**ri** [-**i**, 3rd. Conjugation.]
>   **Is it more sensible to translate:**
>   [1] [main vb.]-Accus. [if any]-*to-verb*-object [if any];: **Pass.** *to be vb.-ed.*
>   [2] [main vb.]-*that*-Accus. [if any] [or *he, it, they-se*]-*was, were-vb.-ing*-object [if any]:
>   or *is, are vb.-ing*: Pass.-*was, were being vb.-ed.*
>   [3] Rarely-*that*-Accus. [if any]-*should-vb.*-object [if any]: **Pass.** *should be-vb.-ed.*
>   or   *for*-Accus. noun-*to-vb.*, etc.: **Pass.** *to be vb-ed.*
>   Note *posse*-"was, is able [could, can]": or [2] "would or will be able" [as if Fut.]
>   *Me scire oportuit* [or *potuit*]: *I ought to have known* [*or could have.*]   [as if Perf.]
>   [2] *Subject   Nominative*-Infinitive: [*was, were-verb-ing*] [Pass. *was being*]
>   Historical Infinitive.

Perfect Infin.: Active-**isse:** Passive-**tus, a ,um esse.**
>   **Is it more sensible to translate:**
>   [1] [main vb.]-Accus. [if any]-*to have vb.ed*-object [if any]: **Pass.** *to have been-vb.-ed.*
>   [2] [main vb.]-*that*-Accus. [if any] [or "*he, it, they-se*"]-*had-vb.*: or *has, have vb.*;**Pass.**
>   *had, has, have been vb.-ed.*
>   [3] Rarely-*that*-Accus. [if any]-*should have vb.-ed.*-object: **Pass.**-*should have been vb.-ed.*
>   [4]   [*for*]-Accus. [if any]-*to have vb.-ed.*-object [if any]: **Pass.** *to have been-vb.-ed.*

Future: Active-**turus, a, um esse:** Passive **fore** [futurum esse] **ut-**_Pass. Subjunct._
  [1] [main vb.]-_that_-Accus. [if any], or[_"he, it, they-se"_]-_would vb._-object [if any], etc.:
    or-_will-vb._
      Future Infinitive always in Indirect Statement.
  With "seem, videtur, is said, is thought, etc.
  "to be going to-vb., to intend to-vb."   _Pres. Infinitive of the Active Periphrastic_ used
    as a _complimentary Infinitive_ [always Nominative.]
Fore or futurum esse: _"would or will be"_: Fut. Active Infin. of sum.

fore [futurum esse]-**ut:**
  "that-subject-would or will be-vb.": replacing the rarely used Future Infin. Pass.
  [_amatum iri_]; or used with the active subjunctive, if the verb has no Future Parti-
  ciple-_"that-subject-would or will-vb."_]

-ndus, a, um esse.
  [1] [main verb]-_that_-Accus. [if any] or [_"he, it-um, they-se"_]—_must be-vb._: _ought to
    be-vb._: _had, has to be-vb._--_by-Dat._ [of Agent], if any: **sibi,** _by him, them_: **ei,** _by him_:
    eis, _by them_: or in better English,—
  [2] [main vb.]-_that_-Dat. [as if subject] or [_"he, they-sibi"_]-_ought to, must, had, has to-vb._
    -_Accus._ [if any].   [Pres. Infin. of the Passive Periphrastic used in Indirect State-
    ment.]

  With seem [videntur], **is said, thought, etc.**
  "to have to be-vb. or _to be necessary to be-vb."_ [or in better English-_"to have to-vb._as if
  active].   _Present Infinitive of the Passive Periphrastic_, used as _Complimentary In-
  finitive._

-turum, am, um fuisse: amaturum fuisse: [1] _"would have-vb."_] [if the si [if] clause
  has Pluperfect Subjunctive: [2] _"would-vb.,"_ [if the si [if] clause has Imperf. Sub-
  junctive].   [Indirect Statement Infinitive, representing the main clause of a
  Contrary to Fact Condition in Pres. [Imperf.] or Past [Pluperf.] time.]

futurum fuisse ut-passive subjunctive: [1] _"would have been-vb,"_ [if the si [if] clause
  has Pluperfect Subjunctive]: or [2] _"would be-vb."_ [if the si [if] clause has Imperf.
  Subjunctive.]
  [Indirect Statement Infinitive, representing the main clause [Passive] of a Con-
  trary to Fact Condition in Pres. [Imperf. Subjunc.] or Past [Pluperf. Subjunc.]
  time.]

[34]
III or IV Participles Accusative: 48, 51.
Perfect Passive:-tum, am, um: -tos, as, a [when not used with est, sunt, erat, etc.]
  [1] [main vb.]-_Accus. noun_ [or _"this man, this, those"_]-_who, which-had_ [_has, have_]-
    -_been-vb.,_ or _"was, were-vb.-ed_; or _"when_ [since, although, if]-_he, they-had been-vb.-
    ed_ or _was-were-vb.-ed."_
                                    Participle used as a participle.
  [2] If depends on mental action verb with **no Infin. or second Accus. Part. fol-
    lowing:**
    [Main verb]-_that_-Accus. noun-[if any] [or_"he, it, they"_-[se]-_had_ [_has, have_]-_been-vb.-ed._
      [esse understood: Perfect Infinitive in Indirect Statement.]
  [3] If depends on mental action verb **with Infin. or second Accus. Part. follow-
    ing:**
    [main vb.]-_that_-Accus. or [_"he, it, they"_]-_having been-vb.-_[was, were; had; would,
      etc.-vb.]
  Supine [amatum]; _"in order to-vb."_ [purpose after mitto, venio, convenio, conloco.]

Perfect Passive Participles: [Continued].
>   **With seem [videntur], is said, is thought, etc.**
>   *"to have been-vb.*-Accus. Object [if any] [or if deponent-*"to have-vb."*]
>   Really a Neuter Nominative *Perfect passive Infinitive* with esse understood, used
>   as a *Complimentary Infinitive.*
>>   Rarely: "with habet, hahuit, etc.; "has [had] -verb-ed-accus. noun [as if
>>   perfect active indicative] [denotes continued effect]
>>   Idioms: ante *conditam* urben: before the *building* of the city.
>>>   Libertatem *imminutam* non tulerunt; they did not endure the
>>>   *infringing* of liberty.
>>   [amatu]: "to-vb.: [Specification]: after Adject.-perfacile, optimum, horridior";

Future Active [-turum, -am, -os]: 52.
>   [1] [main vb.]-*that-Accus. noun* [if any] or [*"he, it, they-se"*]-*would, will-vb.* and pre-
>   ceding object Accus. [if any], etc.
>>   Future Infinitive in Indirect Statement [esse understood].
>   **With seem, videntur, is said, is thought, etc.:**
>   *"to be going to-vb.:-to intend to-vb."*   Really a Pres. Infin. of the Active Periphrastic
>   with esse understood, used as a Complimentary Infinitive [**always Nom. Case**].

Present Active: [-ntem, -ns: -ntes, -ntia] 48, 51.
>   [Main vb.]-*Accus. noun* [if any] or *"this man, this, those"*-*who, which-was, were-vb.-ing.*
>>   preceding Accus. [if any]
>>   or *"while [as]--he, they-was, were-verb-ing."*

[35]
Gerundive Accusative: ndum, am, um: -ndos, as, a: 53.
>   *Does Gerundive or Gerund follow* ad?   *If not*: see [1]: *If so*: see [2] below.
>   [1] *Not following* ad, [-ndum, etc.; or -ndum esse, etc.]
>   [main vb.]-*that*-Accus. [if any] or [*"he, it-um, they"*]-*must be-vb.: ought to be-vb*:
>   *had, has to be vb.---by Dat.* [*of Agent*]: **sibi,** *by him, them*: **ei** *by him*: **eis,** *by them*
>   or in better English,
>   [main vb.]-*that-Dat.* [as if subject] or [*"he, they-sibi"*] -*ought to, must, had, has to-vb.-*
>   Accus. [if any]:
>>   **Present Infinitive of the Passive Periphrastic with esse understood,**
>>   **used in Indirect Statement.**

>   **With seem, videntur, is said, is thought, etc. [-ndum, nda only.]**
>   *to have to be-vb., to be necessary to be-vb.* [or *to have to-vb.*]   Really a *Present Infini-*
>   *tive* of the *Passive Periphrastic* [with esse understood] used as a *Complimentary*
>   *Infinitive* [**always Nominative Case.**]
>   **Following curo** see to, **do, trado, mando,** hand over, **concedo,** surrender,
>   **relinquo,** leave, **suscipio,** undertake, **loco,** contract for---*"the verb-ing-of-Accus.*
>   *noun* [as if it were Genitive]; *Future Participle Passive* [or Gerundive], modifying
>   the Accus. noun and *expressing purpose* [without ad].
>   [2] **Gerundive [-ndum, etc.]   Following ad:**
>   **ad**-*for the purpose of-verb-ing-* preceding Accus. [if any]---Gerundive.
>>   *if no Accus. noun*---Gerund.
>   *If modifying a noun like an Adjective*-Gerundive-*"ing"*;
>   *If not modifying a noun like an Adjective*-Gerund-*"ing"*;
>>   but a Gerund may modify a noun as a Genitive.

[36]
Ablatives: For reason for case, see 63.

[1] **by, with, because of: in-on-at, in respect to: from**

[2] *With two Ablatives nouns or with Ablat. noun-Ablat. Adject.*, supply **"being"**.
or *When* [since, although, if]-*Ablat. noun-was, were-Ablat. noun or Adject.*: or *"by, with, without* [non], *etc.-Ablat. Adject.-Ablat. noun."*

[3] *Ablative following a comparative* [altior, altius, altioris]-**"than-noun"**.
Ablative preceding a comparative [altior, ante, post, abhinc -*"ago"*]-**"by-noun"**.
Ex.: *"[by[]-three feet* [Ablat.]-*taller-than* -Ablat. noun."

[4] As English object of **utor**, use, **potior**, get possession of, **fruor**, enjoy, **fungor**, perform, **vescor**, eat [Ablat. of means]
[b] **lack, want,** careo, **there is need of,** opus est, **free from, deprive of, etc.** [Ablat. of separation.]
buy for, sell for, exchange for [muto], *fine for* [Ablat. of Price.]
fill with, etc. [Ablat. of means.]

[5] **attended-by** [under]: **in accordance with** [more, consuetudine]: **for-**magno [pretio]: **at-the-time-of-**[bello, etc.]

With Adjectives: dignus, worthy of, **indignus,** unworthy of, [Ablat. of Respect]: **contentus,** satisfied with, **fretus,** relying on, **innixus,** leaning on [Ablat. of Means], **plenus,** full of, **offertus,** crowded with, etc. [Ablat. of Means.]
Opus, usus, need of [Ablat. of Separation]: **Liber,** free from, **vacuus,** empty of, etc. [Ablat. of Separation.]
[6] **die, nocte, tempore, anno-**[Sing.]-**"in, on, at"**:[Plur.]-*"within-noun"* [Ablat. of time.]
[7] **Roma,** [towns, small islands], **ruri, loco, parte, partibus,** nouns modified by **toto, totis; -at, in-noun** [*Place where*] [2] **from,-noun** [*Place whence*] without a Latin preposition.

Participles: if Ablative [Ablative Absolute]. **49.**
Perf. [1] ablative noun -having been -verb [or in good English]
[2] "having -verb -ablative noun -enclosed abl. dat. [if any] -or
[3] "when,[since,although, if]-abl. noun -had been -vb. [or was, were -vb.]
or [4] "by with, without [non] -verb-ing -abl. noun.
Pres. [1] abl. noun -verb-ing or [2] "while -etc., -abl. noun, -was, were [verb-ing]

Gerundive: if Ablative [or Dative]:
[1] Preposition [in, ab. de, ex] if any–verb-ing-abl. or accus. noun]
[2] by, with, because of, [than]--verb-ing–abl. or accus. noun.
[3] [if dative] to, for–verb-ing–dat. noun [if any]

[37]

Datives: For reason for case, see 60.

to or for: for the purpose of ["as"]:-auxilio, subsidio, praesidio, curae, usui, etc.: **for the benefit or injury of:**

[2] *with est sunt,* **belongs to-**:or*Dat.* [as subject]-*has, had* [as if habet]- *Nom. noun* [as if object] [Dat. of Possessor.]

[3] **by,** [Dat. of Agent *with passive periphrastic* or with Perf. Pass. Part.]

[4] **as English object** [Latin indirect object of intransitive verbs.]

    [a] favor, help, [laedo-accus.] injure, please, displease, trust, distrust, command, [impero, not iubeoaccus.] obey, serve, resist, indulge, spare, pardon, envy, threaten, be angry, believe, persuade, yield, and the like, also studeo [desire], permitto, licet: [heal, marry].

    [b] With many verbs compounded with the prepositions: ad, ante, con; de, in, circum, inter; ob, post, prae; pro, sub,super, [occurro, meet.] bene, male, satis with facio, dico.

[but trans.-accus.]

Often these compounds are used with *both Accus. and Dat.* or even *with Accus. alone:* especially *compounds of* **eo,** go, *adgredior,-di*: convenire, convocare, interficio, oppugnare; **Verbs of motion, etc.,** [eo, go, **venio, sto**] with *ad, circum, in, praeter, sub* **with Accus., not Dat.**]

    [c] **from** with verbs compounded with ab, de, ex, [rarely ad]

    [d] [of indirect object with adjectives] "near, fit, suitable, useful, friendly, pleasing, like [equal] and their opposites.

Sibi: *to or for himself or themselves*: **ipsi** *to or for himself*: **ipsis,** *to or for themselves.*

Participles Present:

If dative: "to or for -dative noun [or this, those] -[while] -verb-ing -accus. object"
[if any.

Reason for Ablative [63], or Dative Cases [60]: Think first of the meaning: [1] *Noun is;* [2] *Case and Number;* [3] *Meaning* [-]; [4] *Used as* [see 63, 60]; [5] *depending on* [-] [verb, Adject. or rarely on noun]. See 63, 60.

[38]

Prepositional Phrases; Adverbs: in the Latin order—[long -e or-ter:"-ly"]

[Translating Adject. or Gen. before preposition as modifying object of Prep.] : **ab** [1] from; [2] by; [3] in-on: **a fronte** [front]; **a tergo** [rear]; **ab novissimo agmine,** [rear]; **a dextra, sinistra** [right, left]; **ab parte, latere** [side]-in, on. [4] *with towns* "from the vicinity of"; **ad** [1] to [2] *with gerund or gerundive-*for [the purpose of]; [3] at, near; [4] *with numerals,* about; [5] *with towns* in the vicinity of; **apud** [1] at, near; [2] among; [3] before : **causa, gratia** [1] for the purpose of, for the sake of [preceded by possessive Gen.]; **de** [1] from; [2] concerning, about; **in** [1] *with ablat.* "in"; [2] *with Accus.,* into; [3] against; [4] among; **inter** [1] between; [2] among; [3] within; [4] *inter se,* to each other; **ob** [1] on account of; [2] before, **prae;** [1] before; [2] in comparison with; [3] for; **per;** [1] through; [2] by **pro;** [1] before; [2] in behalf of, for the sake of, **propter;** [1] on account of; [2] near, **sub;** [1] under; [2] about, close to; **super** [1] *Accus.* -above, over; [2] upon; [3] *Ablat.*-about.

Substantive Object Clauses or Adverbial Clauses:

    ["that" [ut, quo, quin]; "who, whether, how, when, where", etc. [indirect question subjunctive]

    "from" [quominus, ne, quin] [substantive object clause.]

REASONS FOR MOODS AND TENSES

[39]

Subjunctive or Indicative: Reason for Mood and Tense.

[1] Subjunctive when not introduced by a Conjunction, Relative, or Interrogative: that is, used in a main clause: See Verb 27 -C

[2] Subjunctive used in a Dependent Clause [introduced by a Conjunction, Relative or Interrogative.] See Conjunctions, 14 or 40

[40]

SUMMARY OF REASON FOR TENSES: [of Subjunctive or Indicative]

Verb is [1] tense, mood, voice: [2] depending on the Secondary [Past] [or *Primary* [Present or Future] leading verb [—]: **[3] denoting action [a] Incomplete [Present or Imperfect] at the time of the leading verb; or [b] Completed [Perfect or Pluperfect] before leading verb;**
or [c] In Indirect Questions and "Non dubitat quin": the *Present or Imperfect Subjunctive* usually denotes *action going on at the same time as* the leading verb of asking: but *sometimes* as *Future to the leading verb*: [2] The *Active Periphrastic Subjunctive*: [Present or Imperfect] -*urus sit or esset*] denotes regularly *action future to* the time of the leading verb.

[41]

Violations of the Rule for Tense Sequence:

[1] The *Perfect Infinitive or Perfect Subjunctive*, since they denote action completed before the main verb, may [but do not always] take the *secondary sequence*, even when the main verb on which Infinitive or Subjunctive depends is Primary.

[2] *Perfect Subjunctive in Result Clauses* [ut, ut non-so that-subject-"has or have-vb"] after a secondary main verb denotes the "*Actual Result*": while the Imperfect Subjunctive denotes the "*Natural Result*."

[3] The *Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive* after a primary main verb is used in the *si clause* of a *Contrary to Fact Condition.*

]4] The *Perfect Indic.* usually takes *Secondary* sequence like any past verb: but sometimes [when meaning "*has, have*"], the *Pres. Perf.* may take *Primary* sequence. [Since the action, though begun in the past, was not completed till the present.]

[42]

Summary of Reason for Mood [of Subjunctive or Indicative]:

Verb is [1] tense, mood, voice [and case and number]: **[2] introduced by** [—]: **[3] meaning:** [—]: **[4] depending on** [—] [usually on main verb]: **[5] used in a** [—]:

[43]

[A] "THAT"-CLAUSES depending on main verb. [For other clauses see [B], etc.]

[1] **Noun Clause of Indirect Command [or purpose]:** "*that, from: ut, ne,* [*quin, quominus*: -purpose]
used as Object of "*order, persuade*, etc.; [Indirect Command [or purpose]
or as object of *hinder*, etc.; *doubt, wish, fear*, [purpose].
or as *Subject of Impersonal* [*it*] *Verbs; or Appositive* with a noun or "*this, that, etc.*"

Note: *A Noun Clause of Indirect Statement* ["*that-clause*"], after a verb of "brain or sense action [say, think, etc.] *not suggesting an Indirect Command*, has an Indirect Statement Infinitive [instead of subjunctive] with accusative subject.

[2] **Noun Clause of Result:** "*that*, ut ut non: used as Object of *facio*, etc.; or as Subject of "*it happens, it is added, fore, etc.*; or as *Appositive or Pred. Noun.*

[3] Noun Clause of Fact: *the fact that: as for the fact that,* quod.   [Subject; Appositive, etc.]

[4] Adverbial Purpose Clause: *in order that, in order to-vb.:* ut, ne, quo- comparative

[5] Adverbial Result Clause: *so or such that, so as to-vb.:* ut, ut non, quo-comparative, depending on *"so or such"*: but the tense depends on the main verb.

[6] Adverbial Clause of Proviso: *provided that, if only:* dum, modo, dummodo.

[B] BECAUSE, SINCE: WHEN, etc., BEFORE, UNTIL: IF, UNLESS: ALTHOUGH AS, THAN: WHERE, WHENCE, WHITHER, etc.

[7] Adverbial Causal Clause: *because, since*; quod, cum, quia, etc.

[8] Adverbial Temporal Clause: *when, while, after, before, until, as long as, as soon as,* etc.

[9] Adverbial Conditional Clause: *"if,* [si], *unless* [nisi]; *whenever,* cum, ubi
    Indicative Future: "Shall or will," or *Future More Vivid Condition.*
    Indicative Present or Past: Particular Condition in Present or Past.
    Subjunctive Primary [Pres. Perf.]: "Should or would,' 'or *Future Less Vivid.*
    Subjunctive Secondary [Imperf.-Pluperf.]: *Contrary to Fact in Present or Past.*
    Infinitive Fut. [-urum esse]: Fut. *More or Less Vivid Cond. in Indirect Statement.*
             [-urum fuisse]: *Contrary to Fact Cond.* in
                    Present or Past in *Indirect Statement.*
    Infinitive Present: Particular Condition in Present or Past. in *Indirect Statement.*
    For rare uses of conditions, See si,   64

[10] Adverbial Concessive Clause: *although, even if:* cum, quamquam, etsi.

[11] Adverbial Comparative Clause: *as, than:* ut, ac [idem ac], quam [or Parenthetical Clauses like *ut ante dictum est: ut saepe fit,* etc.]
    Quantus, qualis,-e, quot: [1] *when meaning AS* are usually **Adjectival Comparative Clauses** [but quam, quantum are often adverbial Comparative Relative Clauses.   They may have any of the Relative Uses like qui].
    [2] *When meaning "quantus,* **how much, great, large:** *qualis,* **what sort of:** *quot,* **how many"**: used in a question, either *Direct* [with a question mark] or *Indirect* [after ask, etc.]

[12] Adverbial Conditional Comparative Clause: *as if; as though:* quasi, ac si, ut si. Tense follows the rule for sequence [and not the rules for si.]

[13] UBI [*where*], **UNDE** [*whence*], **QUO** [*whither*.]
    [1] *In a question* [either *Direct:* or *Indirect* after ask, etc.]
    [2] *depending on an antecedent* either expressed or implied: and meaning:
    Ubi, **in which,** *unde,* **from which,** *quo,* **to which: Adjectival Relative Clause of Place** [sometimes Adverbial Relative Clause of Place, if no antecedent is expressed.]   But *ubi* meaning *when* is a Temporal Clause.

[14] "FROM-VERB-ING": Noun Object Clause of Purpose: quominus, ne, quin.

[15] Any clause requiring the indicative may be used with subjunctive because

    [1] *Dependent Clause in Indirect Statement,* [depending on a "brain or sense action" verb]; or in Implied Indirect Statement [depending on "He or they said" supplied]
    [2] *Subjunctive by Attraction,* depending on another subjunctive or on a subject or object infinitive [equivalent to a subjunctive.]

[44] **[C]** **"Who, which–Relative Adjectival Clauses,** depending on definite or indefinite, etc-antecedent.

With Indicative: **[1]** **Additional Adjectival Relative Clause:** *"who, which*: qui, quae, quod; ubi, unde, quo *with definite antecedent.*

With Subjunctive **[2]** **Relative Clause of Purpose:** *mittit-qui*, etc.: *"in order to-vb."*

[3] **Relative Clause of Characteristic:** *with indefinite, negative [none]* or *Interrogative Antecedent* [unus, solus: dignus, indignus, aptus, idoneus]

[4] **Additional Relative Clause** [with definite antecedent] **used in Indirect State-ment** [or Implied Indirect Statement] or **Subjunctive by Attraction.**

[5] Rarely Relative Clause of Result [often also Characteristic]: *"so as to-vb."*

[6] Rarely Relative Clause of Cause: *"since-he,* they-vb. [ut qui, utpote qui, quippe qui]

[7] Rarely Relative Clause of Concession: *"although-he,* they-vb.

[8] Rarely Conditional Relative Clause: *"whoever, whenever,* quicumque, cum, ubi, etc.

[45] **[D]: WHO and WHICH, WHAT---INTERROGATIVES: How, When, Where, Why, WHETHER, WHITHER**

[1] *With Indicative*: **[1]** **Direct [real] Question,** *followed by question mark.*

[2] Rarely a Rhetorical Question, asked only for effect.

[2] *With Subjunctive*: **Indirect Question [Subjunctive] Object Clause** [*without question mark,* depending on ask, tell, etc.]

Rarely a Deliberative Subjunctive Question [with question mark].

with Infinitive: Rarely Rhetorical Question in Indirect Statement: de-pending on say, think, know, perceive, etc.

[46] **Infinitives: Reason for the Mood:**

Infinitive is **[1]** **tense-mood-voice [2] depending on the leading verb** [-] [or Part. or Infin.] **[3] used as---** [ ]

[1] depending on any verb except "Brain or Sense Action" or Impersonal [it] verbs:

Complimentary Infinitive: [without subject Accusative]: possum, etc. "to-vb."

[2] depending on most verbs of "Brain or Sense Action": [say, think, know, per-ceive, see, hear, feel, rejoice, grieve, hope, promise, swear, threaten, etc.]

"That-clause": Indirect Statement Infinitive [Object Clause]: [with sub-ject Accusative] translated like Indicative.

[3] except if depending on a verb of "Brain or Sense Action" usually taking an Indirect Command or Wish [Subjunctive, or Object Infinitive].-"that-cl" ;

"iubeo [order] or *veto* [forbid] : *decide or determine* [constituo, statuo, etc.]: *wish or desire* [volo, nolo, malo, cupio, studeo]: *fear,* metuo, etc.

or *hesitate* [dubito, also meaning *doubt* with quin, utrum]: *allow* [patior or sino] *know how* [scio] or *learn* [disco] ,etc.,- *teach*: *"[for] Accus.-to-vb.*; or *"that-subject-should-vb."*

Object Infinitive [with subject Accus.]: used as if Indirect Command or Wish: or

Complimentary Infinitive [without subject Accus.]

[4] depending on an impersonal [it] verb: or est ["it or there is, was"]:-*"[for] Accus.-to-vb."* or *"that-Accus.-should-vb."*

Subject Infinitive [with or without subject Accus.]: **or Pred. Noun.**

[5] depending on hoc, id, illud, haec, etc., or a noun:

Infinitive used as Appositive:

[6] Rarely with Subject Nominative: Historical Infinitive: *translated as if Imperf. Indicative* [vb-ed.]

[7] Rarely [in poetry]: Exclamatory Infinitive [in place of a Deliberative Subjunctive Question]. *"Should-subject-verb?"*

[47]
Reason for Tense of Infinitive: [one reason only, not two as for *Subjunctive*.]
    Present: [1] denoting **the same time** as leading verb [—]: posse often has Fut. force [would be able to]
    Perfect: [1] denoting **time before** the leading verb [—]:[Perf. Infin., often used after "wish," emphatically, instead of the Present.]
    Future: [1] denoting **time after** the leading verb: used only in Indirect Statement.
           [2] *Pres. Infin. of the Active Periphrastic* [spelled like the Fut. Infin.,] used with *seem, is said, is thought, etc.*- *"to be going to, to intend to-vb."*
           Complimentary Infinitive [always in the Nom. like a predicate Adjective.]
   Note: Latin Infinitives do not have sequence of tenses though their English translation does.

[48]

Participles: Reason for the Mood:
[1] **Perfect Passive or Present Active Participles:** [except for Ablative Absolute. See [49].
    Participle [-] is [1] **tense, mood, voice, case, number**; [2] **modifying** [-] [Noun or *"this, these*["* is, ii: eum eos supplied], used as Subject, Object, etc.]
[2] expressing [1] **Time** [*when, after*]: [2] **Cause** [*since, because*]: [3] **Equivalent to an Adjectival Relative Clause** [*who, which*] if not meaning also *"when, since"*]: [4] **Attendant Circumstance** *"with"*, usually present participle if *"with or without"* [noun] and not clearly expressing time-while]: [5] Rarely **Condition** [*if, unless*]: [6] **Concession** [*although*]: [7] **Means** [*by*]: [8] **Manner** [*with, without* [non].

Other Uses:
    [1] **Used Attributively** [like an adjective or like a Predicate Adjective with est]
    [2] **often really an Adjective or Noun** [though spelled like a participle: [3] **used as a Perfect Passive Infinitive** [with esse understood] and explained as an infinitive: [4] **used with est, etc., as a Perfect Passive Indicative, etc.**: [5] used with habet, [persuasum habet-has, had] with almost same meaning as Perfect Active Indicative, but denoting the "continued effect" of the action: [6] containing the main idea [*post urbem conditam*: "after the founding of the city"]: [7] rarely used after video, audio, facio instead of an infinitive to express action more vividly.

[49]

Ablative Absolute: Perfect Passive Participle or Present Active Participle   [2] in Ablative case modifying [Ablative noun]: [3] used in Ablative Absolute Construction: [4] expressing [1] **Time** [*when, after, while*-Pres.] [2] **Cause** [*since, because*]: [3] **Attendant Circumstance** [*with or without* [non]; usually a Present Participle, if not clearly expressing time-while: [4] **Condition** [*if, unless*: [5] **Concession** [*although*]: [6] **Means** [*by*]: [7] **Manner** [*with or without* [non], answering the question "how". Note: Ablative Absolutes do not depend on any word but the Ablative Participle modifies the Ablative Noun. Note: Since the *Ablative Absolute*, though literally passive, is often translated *as if it were a Nominative Participle Active* ["having-vb.-Ablat. noun"], the English translation of Ablat. Absolute, but never the Latin, modifies a noun.

[50]
Supine: [amatum, amatu: *spelled like Perfect Participle Passive.*]
    [1] Supine in -um: depending on a verb of motion, expressing **Purpose:** *in order to-vb.-Obj.*
    [2] Supine in-u [Ablat.]: depending on facilis, difficilis, horribilis, incredibilis, mirabilis, or on the nouns, fas, nefas, opus:—[*cognitu, dictu, factu, natu, visu:* "to learn, say, do, etc.] **Ablative of Respect** ["easy-to-vb."]

[51]
Reason for Tense of Participles [like tense of Infinitives].

Present Participle Active:	**Present because** *same time as* **the leading verb** [—]
Perfect Participle Passive:	**Perfect because** *action completed before* **the leading verb** [—]
Future Participle Active:	**Future because** *time future to* **the leading verb** [—]

[52]
[2] Future Participle Active: [1] usually used with esse understood [as Indirect Statement Infinitive, Future Active *"would or will"*;
    [2] Used with *seem* [*videntur*], *is said, is thought, etc.*-"to be going to-vb," "to be about to-vb.": *Pres. Infin of the Active Periphrastic* with esse understood, used as a *Complimentary Infinitive* [always a Nominative like a Predicate Adjective.]
    [3] *Futurus and Venturus:*
sometimes used attributively like an adjective: [4] Later writer's use Future Participle Active to express [1] Likelihood or Certainty: *"who or which-would, will-vb.* or [2] Purpose or Intention:*"with the intention of- verb-ing: in order to-vb."*

[53]
Gerundive [or Future Participle Passive]: *Verbal Adjective* [unless used with est in Passive Periphrastic.]
    [1] Case and Number of Gerundive: [2] modifying-noun [—]: **[3] used as** [case use of the noun.]
[1] Genitive: [a]*Objective* [for]: [b] Genitive depending on **causa, gratia** [which it precedes]: *expressing Purpose.*
[2] Accusative used after ad, *expressing Purpose.*
    [b]modifying the object Accus. of **curo,** see to; **do, trado, mando,** give over: **concedo,** surrender; **relinquo,** leave; **suscipio,** undertake; **loco,** contract for: -*"the verb-ing-of-Accus. Noun:* expressing purpose.
[3] Dative: depending on *fit, aptus,: suitable for, idoneus: useful for, utilis, -e,:* Dative of Purpose, [or qui-clause of characteristic [or purpose].
[4] Ablative: [1] *expressing means, cause, etc.,* or [2] object of ab, de, ex, in.
[54]
Gerund: [-no Nom:-ndi, -ndo, -ndum, -ndo]: Verbal noun. [Nom. supplied by Infin.]

    Case and Number of Gerund [2] used as [for case uses see Gerundive 53, above]

[55] **Relative Clauses: Reason for Mood:** For tense see [40].
If Indicative: depending on **definite or particular antecedent**—, Additional [Adjectival]Relative Clause: [Tense sequence depends on main verb]:

> **Attraction:** *Roma quae urbs*-[urbs is in apposition with Roma].   An *antecedent* which is itself *in apposition* is *attracted into the relative clause* :

> [2] *Superlative adjectives* [-issimus, a, um] or unus, solus, agreeing with the antecedent, are often *attracted into a relative clause*:

> [3] A relative, used as subject of est, sunt, etc., often *by attraction*, agrees with the predicate noun instead of with the antecedent.

If Subjunctive: Translated like Indicative, except mittit-qui, etc.-Purpose Clause- "should".

[1] **Used with mittit, etc.: in order to-vb. or in order that-he, they-should-vb.** Relative Clause of Purpose, depending on antecedent: Tense sequence depends on main verb.

[2] **Depending on Indefinite Antecedent** [often omitted]: *sunt qui*—There are some who: *unus*-one *solus*-the only one or thing: **Adjectival Relative Clause of Characteristic.** [Depending also on *est quod*-there are grounds why: *non nullus*-some: *multi*-many: *quidam*-a certain one: *ullus*-any : *non quisquam*, *quicquam*: not anyone or anything: *is, ea, id* when meaning-*the man to; such men as to*-vb., etc. [All these except sunt qui, unus and solus are also used with Additional Relative Clause [Indicative], depending on the shade of meaning].

[3] depending on a **Negative Antecedent** [**nemo, nullus,**-no one: *nihil*-nothing which *nihil est quod*: *nihil est causae quod*: there is no reason why: or a virtual negative-*vix*, scarcely: *aegre*, with difficulty]. Adjective Relative Clause of Characteristic.

[4] depending on **Interrogative Antecedent** [*Quis est qui*, who is there who? *Quid est quod, quae causa est quod, quid est causae quod, quae causa est quod* ["or qua re or cur"] What is-the reason that ? or why is it that ?

[5] depending on the **adjectives: dignus,** worthy-to-vb.: **indignus,** unworthy to-vb: **aptus,** fit to-vb.: **idoneus,** suitable to-vb.: **Relative Clause of Characteristic [or Purpose].**

[6] depending on a **definite or particular antecedent** but *indirectly dependent on a mental or sense action* verb [or "He or they said" supplied].   Additional Relative Clause with subjunctive because *Dependent Clause in Indirect Statement* [or Implied Indirect Statement [with "He or they said" supplied].

or [7] depending on a **definite or particular antecedent** but *indirectly dependent on a subjunctive or on an infinitive*, equivalent to a subjunctive [Object or Subject Infin.] Additional Relative Clause with *Subjunctive by Attraction.*

Rare Uses:

[8] depending on antecedent and *meaning "so or such as to; or so that-he they"*: Relative Clause of Result [often difficult to distinguish from characteristic clause and then best called characteristic clause] **Quam qui,** depending on comparative [-ior -"*than so as to*-vb. or *than so that*-he, they".] Relative Clause of Result.

[9] depending on any antecedent [-] and meaning "*since-he, they*" [qui, ut qui, utpote qui, quippe qui] Relative Clause of Cause.

[10] depending on any antecedent and meaning "*although-he, they*": Relative Clause of Concession.

[11] depending on antecedent and meaning *whoever, whatever* [qui, quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, quisquis, quicquid]: *Conditional Relative Sentence* with any of the constructions of conditions [either particular or general.   [See 64] Usually a General Conditional Relative Clause: *Indicative Perfect translated as if Present: and Pluperfect, as if Past.*

[56]

Interrogative Clauses: Reasons for Mood:
Indicative: Direct [real] Question [*followed by question mark*].
　　　Rarely, a Rhetorical Question [often in First Person-"I or we"] and asked only
　　　for effect.

Subjunctive: Indirect Question Subjunctive [Object Noun Clause]: without a question
　　　mark: subjunctive translated like Indicative [or rarely:"would, should:will,shall,"]
　　　if Deliberative Subjunctive Question] depending on ask, tell, know, think, per-
　　　ceive, doubt, fear, etc.] **For unusual reasons for tense,** see below 57.

[2] Deliberative Subjunctive Question: [*with question mark*]:
　　　"*Should-subject-verb?*"
　　　or "*Is or was-subject-to*-vb." used either as a Direct Deliberative Question
　　　or as a Deliberative Question in Indirect Statement, depending on"say, think,"
　　　etc.; not on ask, etc.
　　　Note: *Nulla causa est cur*, [*qua re, quin*]: *non est cur*:
　　　There is no reason why: Deliberative Subjunctive Question, used in a noun clause
　　　as predicate noun.

Infinitive: Rhetorical question in Indirect Discourse: depending on say, think, etc.,
　　　[not on ask, etc.]: but Indirect Question Subjunctives and Deliberative Sub-
　　　junctive Questions remain Subjunctive [not Infin.] in Indirect Statement.

[57]

Reason for Tense of Indirect Question Subjunctive: or of [quin clauses
**　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　after "not doubt"]:**

　　Pres. or Imperf.:　　depending on [-], in *Primary or Secondary Sequence.*
　　　　　　　　[1] action *going on at the same time* as the leading verb:
　　　　　　　　　　　[translated like Indicative—"was, were verb-ing"]
　　　　　　　　[2] sometimes: action *future to* the time of the leading verb:
　　　　　　　　　　　[translated "would, should,: will, shall"].

　　Perf. or Pluperf.:　　depending on [-], in *Primary or Secondary Sequence.*
　　　　　　　　　　　action *completed before* the time of the leading verb.

　Active Periphrastic: [-urus sim; esset]: Primary or secondary sequence and *ac-
　　　　　　　　　tion future to* the time of the leading verb [translated
　　　　　　　　　-"was or were going to*-vb.: *is or are going to*-vb.: *in-
　　　　　　　　　tends to, etc.*" [This construction is also common after
　　　　　　　　　non dubito-quin to express action future to the time
　　　　　　　　　of the main verb].

[58]
REASON FOR CASES: Think first of the MEANING.

[1] **Noun is** [2] **case and number,** [3] **meaning** [-], [4] **used as** [-see below] [5] **depending on** [-] or modifying [-].

Reason for Nominative: [1] **as Subject,** [2] **as Predicate Noun** [in apposition with subject] **or Predicate Adjective** modifying the subject]: with est, sunt, erat, etc: videor, seem: fio [become]; certior fit [is informed] and many passive verbs.
[3] **In apposition** [with a second noun]: **"AS",** usually set off by commas.
[4] **Vocative,** spelled like the Nominative [except in 2nd. Declen. Sing. [amice, mi fili, for mee filie, etc.]

REASON FOR GENITIVE: Think First of the MEANING.

[1] **Noun is,** [2] **case and number,** [3] **meaning [-],** [4] **used as [-],** [5] **depending on** [or modifying] [-]:

[A] Another noun, [B] a verb, or [C] an adjective.

GENITIVE WHEN DEPENDING ON ANOTHER NOUN:

[1] **Possessive** [*books of Cicero*] [2] with *causa, gratia,*-"for the sake of-noun"; *instar* like.

[2] After *part, much, who, what, milia, satis, nihil, etc.*: **Genitive of the Whole** [Partitive] [*part of the army*].

[3] **Descriptive:** [or Gen. of Quality] ["*a man of* [*or with*] *highest courage.*" There is also an Ablat. of Description. The Descriptive Gen. expresses a permanent or esssential characteristic; the Descriptive Ablative, an accidental or external characteristic or a quality [abstract noun].

[4] **Definite Measure:** [*ditch of three feet, or a three foot ditch*]

[5] Rarely, Explanatory Gen. [*town of Geneva*].

[6] Gen. of Material [*talent of gold*-also expressed by ex-Ablat.]

Note: The six Genitives given above are Subjective Genitives–a general term used for them all.

[7] **Objective Gen.: used with nouns formed from verbs and translated "for", etc.** [*The father's*-possessive or subjective] *"love for his son"*-[objective]. **Test:** Change the English noun to a verb: *"The father* [subject and so becoming subjective or possessive Gen.]-*"loves his son"* [object and so becoming Objective Gen.]

[8] Rarely Gen. of Application [or specification] *"preeminence in* [*of*] *valour."*

[9] **Romae** [1st Declen.], **Corinthi,** [2nd Declen.], **domi,** [names of cities, towns and small islands]: **"in, at",-Locative Case:** [though spelled like the Gen. Singular in the first and second declension, but in the third Declen. like the Ablat. Sing.]

GENITIVE WHEN DEPENDING ON A VERB:

[1] With *est, sunt, erat, esse*: "*It belongs to-is the part or duty of*-noun". Predicate Genitive of Possessor [or Description], modifying the subject.

[2] Genitive, usually Objective, used as the English Object of

[1] **remember, forget, remind**-acc.-of-Objective Gen.

[2] **potior,**-*get possession of*: Objective Gen. or Ablat. of means.

[3] **Impersonal [it] verbs:** *miseret,* "It pities-him [acc.]-of-Objective Gen.: or "*He pities, etc.; Paenitet* [it repents], *piget, pudet, taedet, etc.*; [b] *interest, refert,* "-*it concerns-the,* or "*it is for the interest of*"-Subjective Gen.-*greatly* [magni, etc.] Gen. of Indefinite Value [but the ablatives *mea, tua, sua* are used instead of the Genitives *mei, etc.*]

[4] **pity,** *misereor-miseresco,* -Objective Gen.

[5] **accuse, condemn, acquit**-Gen. of Charge [or rarely of penalty-*capitis,* "*to death*", *pecunice, etc.*].

[6] **estimate, value** [facio, pendo, habeo-tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris]: "*so highly, etc.*": Gen. of Indefinite Value.

[7] **fill** [compleo], **need** [indigeo]-Subjective Gen. [or Ablat. of Separation.]

[C] GENITIVES WHEN DEPENDING ON ADJECTIVES: translated for or in,etc.''
    [1] Objective Gen. with adjectives: desirous [of], conscious [of], or ignorant [of];
        skilled or unskilled [in]; mindful [of] or unmindful [of]; sharing [in] [parti-
        ceps], or without a share in, free from [expers]; [expers with subjective
        Gen.]: ruling over [potens] or weak [in]; guilty [of] or innocent [of]: Par-
        ticiples in-ns,-ntis]:
    [2] Subjective Gen. with Adjectives: like or unlike [also used with Dat.]:
        equal [to] [par] or unequal:[to]:near [proprius-also with Accus, or ad-Acc.]
        opposite: common [to]: full [of] [plenus,l or destitute of, [inops, egenus].
[60]
DATIVE—REASON FOR DATIVE: Think First of the MEANING:
    [1] Noun is, [2] case and number, [3] meaning [-], [4] used as-see below], [5]
        depending on [-] [verb or adjective].
    [1] TO,FOR: [1] *depending on transitive verbs* [give, say, promise, reply, do, etc.]
            Indirect Object:
            [2] *depending on est, sunt, etc.,* "belongs to," etc.
                [a] **Dative of Possessor :** or '[if meaning "for the purpose of."
                [b] Dative of Purpose.
            [3] *depending on adjectives,* [near-finitimus, proximus; *fit, suitable*
                [idoneus, aptus], *useful, friendly, pleasing, like* [equal-par] and
                their opposites; *obviam* [to meet; in the way for.]
                Indirect Object [to] or **Purpose** [for the purpose of.]
    [2] For-THE PURPOSE OF: [or AS: [auxilio, subsidio, praesidio, impedi-
        mento; usui, curae, saluti, castris, receptui, etc.]
            [1] **Dative of Purpose:** usually with a second dative of the person or
                thing interested;-
            [2] **Dat. of Reference].** [The two datives called Double Dative.]
    [3] FOR -THE BENEFIT OF, or FOR -THE INJURY OF:
        Dative of Reference: not depending on any single word; [2] Rarely Dative
            of Person Judging [*mihi,* "in my opinion"; or a Dat. participle, "*for
            one-verbing*], [3] Ethical Dative [always a personal pronoun, *mihi,
            tibi,* etc.; "Forsooth, Bless me, or I tell you."]
    [4] WTH EST, SUNT, etc.: belongs to-vrb: or Dat. [as subject]-has, had
        [est like habet]—Nom. [as if Object].
    [5] BY: *depending on passive periphrastic* [amandus, a, um est, sunt, erat], [or on
        Perf. Participle Pass.] **Dative of Apparent Agent** [but really a variety of
        Dat. of Reference.]
    [6] TRANSLATED AS IF OBJECT ACCUSATIVE of a Verb:
        Indirect Object of a verb intransitive in Latin: [favour, help or injure:
        please or displease; trust or distrust; command or obey or yield-[cedo]: serve
        or resist; indulge, spare; pardon or envy; threaten, be angry; believe or per-
        uade; studeo [desire], permitto: licet [probo, excello, nubo]. Note: Some of
        these verbs rarely take both Accus. and Dat.
    Indirect Object of verbs compounded with prepositions [sometimes used intran-
        sitively with Dat.; but more often transitively with Accus, or with both
        Accus. and Dat.]: *ad ante con-: circum,de, in inter; ob, post, prae: pro, sub,
        super: occuro* [meet]; *satis, bene, male* with *facio* or *dico: ab, de, ex, ad,* [but
        trans-Accus.]: *praesto, excel.*
    [7] FROM: [a person], depending on verbs compounded with *ab, de, ex* [rarely *ad*].
        Dat. of Separation [or Reference].
    [8] Depending on adjectives: Dat. of Indirect Object or of Purpose: See [1]

[61]

REASON FOR ACCUSATIVE: Think First of the MEANING.

[1] Noun is, [2] case and number, [3] meaning, [-], [4] used as [-see below],
[5] of [or depending on] [-]: [verb or preposition].
[1] depending on any Latin transitive verb [even though with an English Preposition:
"grieve-at, shudder-at, complain-of, etc."]
Accusative Object of [-] verb; or preposition.
[2] Note: [1] **A neuter pronoun or adjective** [id, hoc, multa, alia, etc.] or [2]
a noun of kindred meaning with the verb, [vitam vivit-"live a life"], depending
on a verb usually intransitive.
COGNATE Accusative Object.
[3] depending on a verb of *"brain or sense action",* say, think, see, etc.
Accusative Subject of infinitive [—]: **THAT-the noun; or** [for] **noun-
to-vb.**
[4] **In apposition** with Accus. noun: **"AS"**, usually set off by commas.

Accusatives as Adverbial Phrases or Adverbs.
[5] [a] **FOR: DURING:** depending on main verb.
[1] *annum, diem, noctem, tempus or name of time*: **Accus. of Duration
of Time.**
[2] *mille, milia, pedes, passus or name of space*: **Accusative of Extent
of Space.**
[6] [b] **TO:** *Romam,* [*towns, small islands*], **domum, rus: Accus. of Place to Which.**
[7] [c] **Like an Adverb: Neuter Pronoun or Adjective:** [*plurimum, multum,
quid* [*why*] ; also
[*bonam partem,* [in a great measure]; *maiorem partem,* [for the greater
part]; *nihil* [not at all]: *id temporis,* [at that time].
dextrum [on the right]; *laevum* [on the left]: *quod si,* [but if], etc.

[62]

REASON FOR TWO ACCUSATIVES:

[8] depending on a verb compounded with **TRANS—**
[1] **Direct Object and** [2] **Secondary Object of** [-]

[9] depending on **"name, choose, appoint, make, render, esteem, show,
elect, offer, etc.:** "chose him [to be] king."
[1] **Direct Object and** [2] **Predicate Accusative** [Appositives] -of [—].

[10] depending on **ask,** [rogo], **demand, teach** [doceo], **conceal** [celo].
[1] **Direct Object and** [2] **Secondary Object of** [—]. [Never Appositives],

[11] **Poetical Uses:**
[1] *depending on a passive verb* [*put on, etc.*] *translated as if it were an active verb.*
[really a passive used in imitation of the Greek *middle voice with a reflexive-se,
etc., understood.*]
Accusative of Medial Object.

Accusative of Respect: *"In* [*respectio*]; as to–*birth* [genus] *mind;* [*animum*];
parts of the body [oculum]: *alia, cetera, cuncta, omnia."*
[1] **Accusative of Exclamation** [O fortunatam rem publicam.]

[63]
REASON FOR ABLATIVE: Think First of the MEANING.

[1] **Noun is,** [2] **case and number,** [3] **meaning** [—], [4] **used as** [—], [5] **depending on** [—], usually on a verb: but [a] the Descriptive Ablative, like the Descriptive Genitive, depends on a noun; and [b] the Ablat. of Comparison or of Measure of Difference on a comparative [-ior, -ius, -ioris.]

[1] **BY**: depending on the verb [or Participle, Infin, etc.]: If depending on an Adjective, See [11].
   [1] by- *things* or *by "an abstract noun"*: **Ablative of Means.**
   [2] ab [a] *persons*: **Personal Agent** -with passive verbs.
   [3] \ia, itinere, etc.: **Ablative of Way by Which.**
   [4] *with a comparative* [-ior, -ius, -ioris]: [by] *two years-older*:
      Ablative of Measure of Difference, depending on a comparative.

[2] **WITH [A] IF DEPENDING ON A VERB**: [if depending on a noun like a Gen.; See [B] below.]
   [1] *"with-things"*: **Means.**
   [2] *"with-a person:"* **Accompaniment,** also *"contend with-a-person"*, used with **cum** except in military expressions.
   [3] *with-abstract noun* [courage, etc.]: **Manner,** cum unless noun is modified by adject. [also modo, ratione, vi, iure, inuria, iussu, etc.]
   [4] *attended by, accompanied by*: **Attendant Circumstance** [often impossible to distinguish from Ablat. of Manner.]
   [5] *in accordance with* [consuetudine, more-custom, consilio, etc.]: **Accordance** often impossible to distinguish from [Ablat. of Manner.]

WITH [B] IF DEPENDING ON A NOUN:
   [1] *"with or of*-usually an abstract noun"; always modified by an adjective; **Ablative of Description:** [like a Genitive of Description.]
   [2] *with est, sunt, etc.*: **Predicate Ablative** of Description, modifying subject.

[3] **BECAUSE OF**: depending on a verb: **Ablative of Cause:** [a doubtful Ablat. is usually Cause.]
   Note: *causa, gratia,* preceded by Possessive Genitive—translated as if prepositions: *"because of, for the sake of."*

[4] **IN-ON-AT-WITHIN**: depending on a verb.
   [1] *die, nocte, tempore, annis bello,* or *names, of time*: **Ablative of Time When** or [Plur.] **within which.**
   [2] *Names of towns, small islands*: also **loco, parte, dextra, sinistra, terra, mari, rure** [i] [and nouns modified by **toto, totis.**]
   Ablative of Place Where: [other nouns use a Latin preposition.]

[5] **IN-RESPECT-TO**: depending on verb: **Ablative of Respect.** [*maior natu*: older [by birth]–[also depending on *dignus*, worthy of: *indignus*, unworthy of: respect.]

[6] **FROM**: depending on a verb.
   [1] **Ablative of Separation:** with *a, ab, de, e, ex*-if persons or actual or literal motion, but without a preposition if figurative. [*freed from fear*]
   [2] Names of *towns, small islands*, **domo, rure:**
      Ablative of Place from Which. [Other nouns use a preposition, ab, de, ex.]
      Ab.: *from the vicinity of.* [when used with names of towns, etc.]
   [3] Rarely with **nascor, natus, ortus,** *born of*: **Ablative of Origin.**
   [4] Rarely *with ex.*: Ablative of Material ["ships of [ex] oak", or with facio, fi., *"do with, become of"*].

[7] **BEING: With two Ablative Nouns [or noun and adjective], supply**
"being" [translating the missing Ablative Participle of sum]
Ablative Absolute, expressing [1] Time [*"while*-Ablat. noun-*was, is*-
Ablat. noun or adjective.] **[2] Cause** [*since, because*]; **[3] Attendant**
Circumstance [*with or without*, if not clearly expressing time-while;]
[4] Condition [*if, unless*]; **[5] Concession** [*although*]; **[6] Means** [*by*];
[7] Manner [*with or without* [non], answering the question "how":
Ablative Absolute does not depend on anything but the Ablative Par-
ticiple [or Adject.] modifies the Ablative Noun.

[8] **TRANSLATED AS ENGLISH OBJECT OF**
[1] **Utor** [uti, usus, "use"]: **Potior** [get possession of]: **Fruor** [enjoy]; **Fungor,**
[perform]: **Vescor** [feed on, eat:[and some of their compounds.
Ablative of Means: [utor, serve myself by].
[2] **lack** [careo]: Albat. of Separation: **There is need** [of]: [opus est, usus est]:
-means, **want,** [egeo], **free from** [libero]: **deprive of** [deicio]. **Ablat.**
of Separation.
[3] **fill with** [compleo, etc.] Means
[4] **buy [for] or sell [for] or exchange [for]** [muto,] **fine** [damno]:
Ablative of Price [often with pretio supplied.]
[5] **condemn for** [damno]: Ablat. of Penalty.

[9] **THAN or BY: Comparative [-ior, -ius, -ioris] or POST, ANTE, ABHINC:**
MALO, prefer, etc.
Than: Ablative of Comparison: "Taller than a tree [ablat.]"
By: Ablative of Measure of Difference, "[by] a foot [Ablat.] -taller", etc.
paucis post annis: ["by"] a few years after."

[10] **FOR or AT: [magno pretio]: Ablative of Price.**
[11] **DEPENDING ON AN ADJECTIVE:**
[1] *dignus* [worthy of], *indignus* [unworthy of]: **Ablative of Respect.**
[2] *fretus* [relying on], *contentus* [satisfied [with]: *innixus* [leaning on]. Means
[3] *full* [plenus, confertus-crowded]: **Ablative of Means.**
[3] *free from* [liber], *stripped of* [vacuus], *empty of* [nudus] etc.: **Ablative of**
Separation.

[12] **Ablative Absolute:** Ablative noun and ablative participle.
For Ablative Absolute with Present Participle Active [-nte, -ntibus] or with
Perfect Participle Passive [-to, -ta, -tis]: See Participles.   49

[64]
[64]—SI [IF]: NISI [UNLESS, IF NOT].

Si [*if*]: **Nisi** [*unless, if not*]: **Si minus** [*if not*]: **Sin** [*but if*]: **quod si** [*but if; or if this* [*thing*]:
Conditional Clause depending on main verb [--].   Find what kind of condition.

Sive---sive: seu---seu: *if-or if: whether--or:* **Si quis-quid:** *whoever or whatever* or
literally *"if any one or anything: or if any-noun"* [nisi si, except if]: Conditional
Clause depending on main verb [--].   Find what kind of condition.

[1] **Find whether the main clause** [or apodosis, not si-clause or protasis] **has**
[1] **Indicative:** See II
or [2] **Subjunctive:**   See III
or [3] **Infinitive or Future Participle**[-urum [esse], used as a Fut. Infin.]
or [4] **Imperative.**   See V   [See IV

II **If main clause has Indicative:** so also Indic. in si-clause.

INDICATIVE:

Future or Future Perfect: *"Shall or will"* or *Future More Vivid Condition.*
Si-clause, *though Future,* translated as if Pres.
Si-clause, *if Fut. Perf.,* translated as if Fut.
[Action of si clause completed before main clause].
Present or Past: [1] *Particular Condition in Present or Past Time*:
[2] Rarely: If si-clause has *Perf. Indic.* [or Pres. Subjunct.-2nd
person only; *"you or any one"*]: *"If ever, whenever"*:General
Condition in Present time.
[b] If si-clause has *Pluperf. Indic.* [or very rarely Imperf. or
Pluperf. Subjunct.]: *"If ever, whenever"*: General Condition
in past time.

[3] Rarely if [1] the *Pres. Indic.* of *oportet, decet, debet, necesse est, opus est; potest, possunt*
or [2] Pres. Indic. of *Act. Periphrastic* [-urus est] or of *Pass. Periphrastic* [-ndus est];
or [3] *Imperative* in main clause-with
[1] *Fut. Indic. in si-clause*: Future More Vivid Condition or
[2] *Pres. Indic. in si-clause*: Particular Condition in Present Time.
[3] *Pres. or Perf. Subjunc. in si-clause*: Fut. Less Vivid Condition: *"should or*
would";
or rarely [*if 2nd person Pres. Subjunc.*]: a General Condition in Present Time.

[4] Rarely if the *Perf. or sometimes the Imperf. Indic.* of [1] *oportuit, decuit, debuit, necesse*
fuit, opus fuit; potuit: or [2] Perf. or Imperf. Indic. of *Act. Periphrastic* [-urus
erat, fuit] or *Pass. Periphrastic* [-ndus erat, fuit] or [3] *longum, aequum,*
difficile, melius erat [would be] *fuerat* [would have been] in the main clause;
with
[1] *Imperf. or Pluperf. Subjunc. in si-clause*: Contrary to Fact Condition in
Pres. or Past:[or very rarely a General Condition in Present or Past Time.
[2] *Past Indic. in si-clause*: Particular Condition in Past Time [or if Pluperf.
Indic. in si-clause: General Condition in Past Time.]

[5] Rarely a Past Indic. in the main clause with an *Imperf. or Pluperf. Subjunct* in the
si-clause, stands for a Future [should] Condition regarded from a past point
of view:

III If Main Clause has Subjunctive: therefore also subjunctive in si-clause.
If primary: *Pres. or Perf.*:   *"Should or would"* or Future Less Vivid Condition.
                         Pres.:   If-subject-*should-vb.*
                         Perf.:   If-subject-*should-vb* or *should have-vb.*
                                    [Action of si-clause completed before time
                                            of main clause.]
If secondary: *Imperf. or Pluperf.*: *"Were or had"* or Contrary to Fact Condition in
                                     Pres. or Past Time.
                       Imperf.:   If-subject-*were-verb-ing*: Contrary to Fact
                                     in Present Time.
                       Pluperf.:   If-subject-*had-verb*: Contrary to Fact in
                                     Past Time.

      Note: Rarely *if Subjunctive in a main clause* [apodosis], *depends on a verb of* "*brain or sense action*", and is, therefore, a Subjunctive of Indirect Command [for Imperative or Hortatory Subjunctive: or for Optative Subjunctive [in the original direct statement], then—

Indirect Command Subjunctive [in main clause]
      [1] *with Subjunc. in si-clause*: a Future More or Less Vivid Condition [cannot
                                          tell which].
      [2] *with Indicative in si-clause*: a Particular Condition in Present or Past time.
IV If the Main Clause has Infinitive: therefore, subjunctive in si clause [because
      dependent clause in Indirect Statement.]

[A] If Future Infinitive [amaturum esse]; **or fore ut-subjunctive: or futurum esse ut-subjunctive; or Future Participle** [amaturum with esse understood]: or *posse, debere, oportere, amandum esse, necesse esse: opus esse* [verbs lacking Fut. Part]:
A *"Should or would"* or Fut. More or Less Vivid Condition in Indirect Statement, [depending on say, think, etc.] [It is not possible to distinguish the More from the Less Vivid Fut. Condition in an Indirect Statement.]
      Translate: *Si-clause*: *Subjunctive*:
           Pres. or Imperf.:   "If-subject-*should-vb.* [in primary or secondary se-
                                                  quence].
           Perf. or Pluperf.:   "If-subject-*should* [*or should have*]-*vb.* [denoting action
                                            completed before time of main clause and re-
                                            placing a Future Perf. Indic or a Perf. Sub-
                                            junctive of the original direct statement.]
-urum esse or urum: "*would or will-vb.*": [Rarely expressed by *fore ut-Act.Subjunc.*-
      "*would or will-vb.*", if verb lacks Fut. Participle.]
-fore ut [futurum esse ut: Pass. Subjunct.: "*would or will be-vb.*"
[B] If Future Participle [-urum] used alone without fuisse: See Fut. Infin. [A].
      But **If Future Participle with fuisse:** [*amaturum fuisse*]: **or futurum fuisse ut-:**
        potuisse, debuisse, oportuisse, -ndum fuisse, etc., [verbs lacking Fut. Parti-
      ciple.]
        "*Were or had*", or Contrary to Fact Condition in Indirect Statement [depending
        on "*say, think, etc.*] in Pres. or Past time: [and if in primary sequence violat-
        ing the rule of sequence of tense by retaining the *Imperf. or Pluperf. Subjunc.*,
        of the original direct statement.
      Translate: si-clause subjunctive: *Imperf.-were-verb-ing* [Pres. time] : *Pluperf.*
        "*had*" [past time]; -*urum fuisse*: "*would-vb.*" or "*would have*" vb.
        -*futurum fuisse ut-Pass. Subjunc* : "*would be-vb.*; or "*would have been-vb.*"

[C] **Present or Perf. Infinitive:** [with subjunctive in si-clause translated like Indic:]

    [1] Particular Condition in Pres. or Past, in Indirect Statement.

    [2] or rarely, a General Condition [if si clause has *Perf. or Pluperf. Subjunct.*] *"if ever".*

    Note: *posse, debere, oportere, necesse esse, opus esse* [since they lack a Fut. Part.] may be used either in a Fut. More or Less Vivid Condition [as if Fut. Infin.]; or in a Particular Condition in Present Time.

    [b] *potuisse, debuisse, etc.,* [since they lack Fut. Part., may be used either in a *Contrary to Fact Condition* in Pres. or Past time: or in a *Particular Condition* in past time.

[D] **-ndum [esse]:** *"that-he-they-[sibi] or Dat. [of Agent]-ought to, must, had to-vb.- Nom.* [as if object].

    Passive Periphrastic Infinitive in Indirect Statement:

    Future More or Less Vivid Condition: [or rarely a Particular Condition] in Present or Past.]

  -ndum fuisse: *"that-he, they [sibi], or Dat. [of Agent]-ought to-vb.;* or *ought to have-vb.* Passive Periphrastic Infinitive in Indirect Statement in a *Contrary to Fact Condition* in Present or Past time.

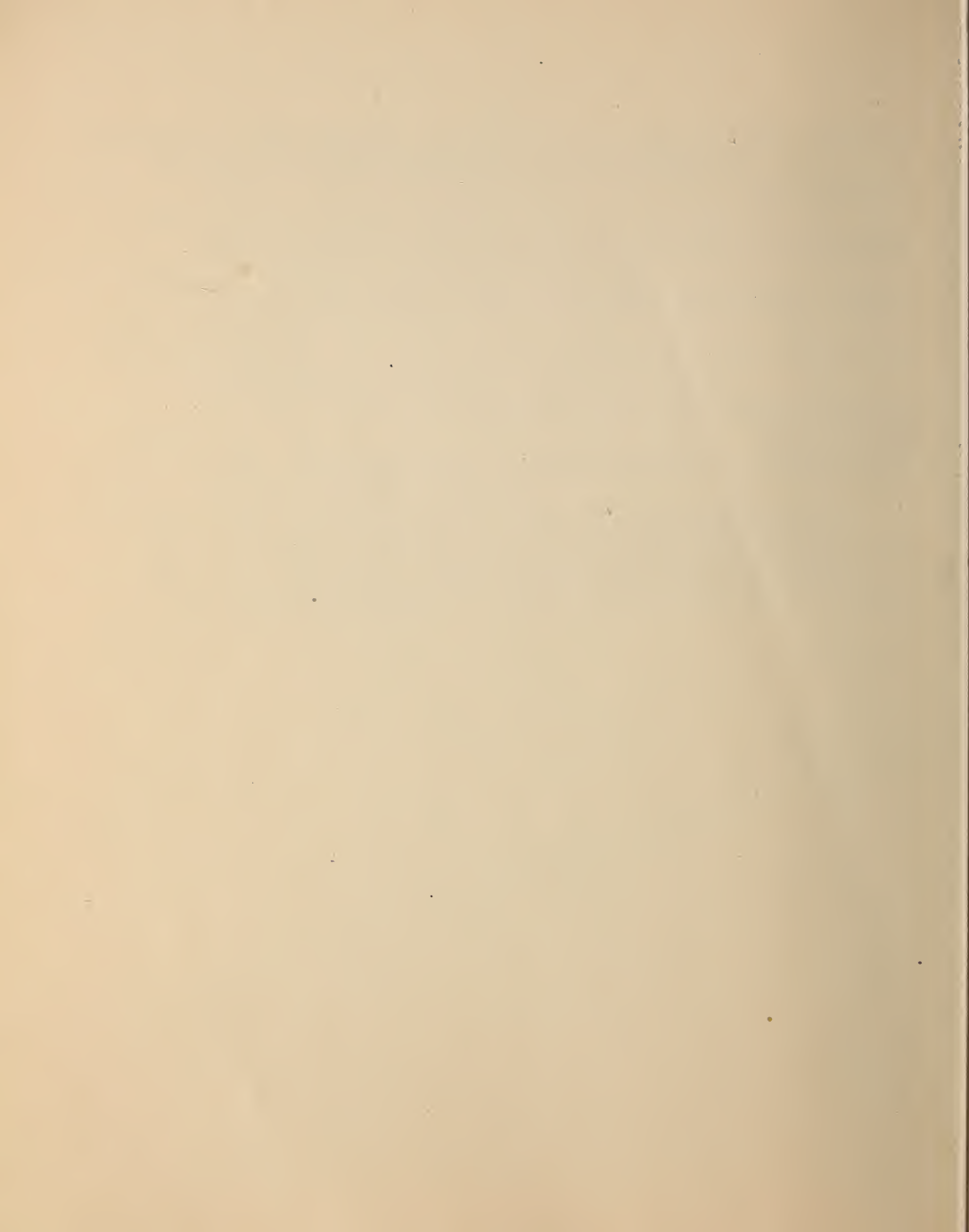V **If main clause has Imperative:** [ama, amate: amare, amamini, etc.]

    Future Indic. in si-clause: *"Shall or will";* or Fut. More Vivid Condition.

    Pres. or Past Indic. in si-clause: a Particular Condition in Present or Past time.

    Pres. or Perf. Subjunctive: *"Should or would"* or Fut. Less Vivid Condition.

    Note: In an Indirect Statement the *Imperative* becomes *Subjunctive* [of Indirect Command—*not Infinitive*].